密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XVIII　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1921　NUMBER 9

THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Acting Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 389
Special Articles
A Testimonial to Altruistic Diplomacy ..... J. B. P. 391
Japan's Latest Memorandum ..... Upton Close 392
Citizen Krasnoschekoff ..... Orrin Keith 393
How Can the United States Help China? ..... Franklin Lien Ho 395
Moving of the Waters in China ..... M. T. Z. Tyau 399
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 402
Who's Who in China 410
Shanghai's Y. W. C. A. Campaign 414
Men and Events 416
News from North China 418
News from Central China 424
News Summary of the Week 428
China's Progress in Industry 429
What the Ships Carry Between America and China 434
New Books and Publications
"Out of Their Own Mouths" 435
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 436
The United States Court for China vii

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

THE ALLURING GARB OF IMPERIAL expansion and territorial aggrandizement has been placed upon the dove of peace by Japan and, if a recent dispatch from Peking may be taken as authoritative, the representatives of Dai Nippon will go into the Disarmament Conference on November 11 with their guns loaded for the fray. If the purported instructions given Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, are exact, there will be no disarmament or Pacific parley so far as Japan is concerned but a recurrence of the medieval, diplomatic jockeying of the Versailles Conference, the result of which is bringing strife and increased discontent in many parts of the world today. Japan apparently has an interpretation of disarmament which is peculiar to herself and which smacks of an Alphonse and Gaston attitude. It will be a typical example of Oriental courtesy, when the Nipponese delegation smiles ingratiatingly, characteristically sucks in its breath, and says to the nations of the world, "You go first." The peace of the Far East must mean to Japan an unlimited field of activity and either a complete exclusion of the nations of the West or the making of accessories to the fact of them. Here is what Japan is supposed to have told her representative in Washington-and it reads true in the light of Japan's activities of the past-: "1. That an alliance between Britain, America and Japan, or one between Britain, America, France, Italy, and Japan, or the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance must be brought about in accordance with the principles of maintaining Japan's special position in China." This in the face of the declarations of the United States in calling the conference, in view of the refusal of the United States Senate to recognize the Shantung award, in comparison with the refusal to enter into a treaty with Great Britain and France as promised by President Wilson, after the declarations of Secretary of State Hughes that the American government would stand firm on the Open Door policy and the principle of equal opportunities made in the recent wireless case, and in spite of the almost world wide condemnation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Such cocksureness, or probably lack of insight, is breath taking in its froward self confidence. The instructions proceed: "2. The navy will be reduced to such an extent as will maintain Japan's strength in protecting her Mandatories in the Pacific and the Chinese coasts." The question arises as to what effect such a reduction will have upon Japan's present naval program. What is she protecting now with her present

and contemplated fleet? Why the protection of the coasts of China? This last declaration alone will belie any altruistic statements that may be made regarding the benevolent attitude of Japan toward China. Apparently Japan contemplates no reduction either in her present armament or in her future building.

THE land forces come in for their share in the following: "3. The land forces shall be reduced only to such an extent as will retain Japan's strength for the maintenance of her special position in China." Another refreshing statement for the consideration of a body called to confer on the problems of disarmament. The delightful recurrence of the phrase, "special position," gives an exact idea of the regard, or rather lack of regard, with which the Pacific Conference is held by Japan. The bluff made by Japan at Versaillies of withdrawing unless certain concessions, notably Shantung, were made will probably be worked overtime at Washington. Statement three gives no hope for a reduction in Japan's land forces but carries the assurance that the past will also be the future in the policy of the country toward the nation of China. It is apparent that Japan has taken her position as a world power with a seriousness that might have been inherited from Napoleon had he been a member of the "divinely conceived" aristocracy of the Island Empire.

THE phrase "special position," which seems to have become the most essential part of Japan's governmental catechism, appears in the next clause, which reads: "4. Concerning questions pertaining to immigration, foodstuffs and raw materials Japan shall hold her special position in China, although she would give due respect to the Open Door policy and the principle of equal opportunities." The latter part seems to have been a happy afterthought put in for the benefit of those misguided individuals who fail to recognize the dangers imminent in the pursuance of a medieval policy of self-aggrandizement as opposed to the more enlightened principle of self-determination. Japan has slammed the Open Door as far shut as possible in many instances and there is no indication that she has experienced a change of heart in this respect. China, according to this clause, is a happy hunting ground for Japan and the latter anticipates the putting up a "Keep Off the Grass Sign" on the nation. The fifth clause, "As regards Siberia the principles of equal opportunity and open door should be applied," expresses either a hopelessness on the part of Japan to achieve her ulterior motives in that country or means that she has enough privileges nailed down to feel secure against the commercial inroads of other nations. A striking addition to this clause in given in another news dispatch which asserts that Japan is preparing to evacuate Siberia but is waiting upon the decision of the Cabinet. It would be interesting to know just what happened at the Dairen conference to influence such a decision—whether or not Japan obtained the concessions desired or has seen the handwriting on the wall. The sixth clause says: "That the Pacific coasts should be open to all." After having staked out China and declared for the altruistic operation of the Open Door and equal opportunities in Siberia, and presumably every place else on the Pacific, Japan then vaguely hints at the opening up of California, Australia and several other temptations to her own peoples. Such cooperation and reciprocity is refreshing.

JAPAN still persists in maintaining a mistaken viewpoint. She continues to believe that a the nations of the world who talk of self-de termination, disarmament, the peace of the Fa East, and similar enlightened subjects are bare face liars. The Japanese diplomatic mind is skilled trickery, intrigue and secret diplomacy and doub the sincerity of the West's moves. Japan's positio today is not due to any "misunderstanding o Japan" by the nations of the world but to misinterpretation of modern civilization an modern tendencies in world relations by Japa Japan has taken mandates to mean territorial grants, and fails to realize that land grabbing while an interesting, profitable and easily played game a century ago, is not countenanced in the bes international circles today. The Island Empire ha been attempting to cover up with great speed and alacrity since the announcement of the Pacific-Far Eastern and Disarmament Conference by direct negotiations over Shantung with China and a similar procedure over Siberia with the Far Eastern Republic, offering both further Japanese dominatio under vague and veiled phrases for the condition that now obtained. Japan is giving every possible indication that she is to be the bull in the China shop at the Conference. It will be interesting to watch whether or not she will succeed with the same bag of tricks produced at Versailles.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB of China began a series of lectures on Friday evening, October 21, that deserve a hearty welcome in Shanghai. Last week the *Review* printed the program of these lectures and it is expected that these talks will continue to bring out the large attendance that took advantage of the hospitality of the Union Club last Friday. The dweller in Shanghai who ventures into the interior of China finds that he is subjected to the taunt that Shanghai does not know anything about China and resists education. If he is honest with himself he must admit that there is a large amount of truth in the charge. The conversations at dinner-tables and clubs where foreigners meet, the news and editorial comment of the Shanghai newspapers, the house-boat expeditions that start from Shanghai, all seem to observe punctiliously the thirty mile limit that General Ward is said to have established for the defense of Shanghai in the days of the Taipings. No principle of extraterritoriality applies to information or to the truths of history. The American University Club is to be congratulated on its attempt to make this clear to Shanghai. The first of these lectures about China was by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University. It dealt with the Chinese people and their history from the earliest times. This lecture is an introduction to the course of lectures that the club plans to give and it served its purpose admirably. At the end of his talk Dr. Pott ventured into the field of speculation as to the future. In doing so he quoted the paragraph from H. G. Wells' *Outline of History* which follows. The quotation was made not without an air of interrogation, but with general approval. One of the most significant things about China's present state is that students of her history persist in having faith in her future and great faith in a great future. The quotation from Wells must be read with the fact in mind that it was used by a capable student of China's history in a lecture delivered in Shanghai in the year 1921. It was used with a full appreciation of the divisions and internal difficulties within the country, of the difficulties in the international relations of the

country, and of the spirit of I-told-you-so that fills many a page of current comment on Chinese affairs. This is what Mr. Wells has to say: "At the present time it is probable that there is more good brain matter and more devoted men working out the modernization and the reorganization of the Chinese civilization than we should find directed to the welfare of any single European people. China will presently have a modernized practicable script, a press, new and vigorous modern universities, a reorganized industrial system, and a growing body of scientific and economic inquiry. The natural industry and ingenuity of her vast population will be released to cooperate upon terms of equality with the Western world. She may have great internal difficulties ahead of her yet; of that no man can judge. Nevertheless, the time may not be very distant when the Federated States of China may be at one with the United States of America and a pacified and reconciled Europe in upholding the organized peace of the world."

A Testimonial to Altruistic Diplomacy

A TESTIMONIAL to the altruistic diplomacy of the United States in its dealings with the countries of the Orient, which is of unusual interest at the present time in view of the coming conference on limitation of armament and Pacific-Far Eastern problems, appears as a foreword to a book just issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of Washington. The book, which deals with treaties and agreements with and concerning China from 1894 to 1919, is the compilation of John V. A. MacMurray, formerly counselor of the American Legation at Peking and Tokyo and at present chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. The foreword, which is of unusual interest at the present, was written by James Brown Scott, director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Foundation and reads as follows:

"It is a source of pleasure to the people of the United States that the policy of their government has invariably been one of sympathetic interest in and toward the Far East, and that it has never sought to make of the needs and distress of the peoples of Japan and China, a source of profit. It is worth while recalling that as a consequence of the Boxer troubles an indemnity equivalent in round numbers to $333,000,000 United States gold was exacted from China under the Protocol of September 7, 1901, which sum was to be paid with interest at 4 percent per annum, by installments running through a period of thirty-nine years.

"The sum of $24,440,778.81 was allotted to the United States. But as this sum was found to exceed the actual losses to American interests and property, the amount in excess of $11,961,121.76 was remitted by the government of the United States. It was felt that the sum originally allotted might exceed American claims, but it was feared that if the United States should refuse to accept it, it would not be credited to China, but would be apportioned among the other Powers. In communicating the intention of the United States to remit the payment of the balance of the sums to which the United States was entitled under the agreement of 1901, Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, said in his note of June 15, 1907, addressed to the Chinese Minister at Washington:

> 'It was from the first the intention of this government at the proper time, when all claims should have been presented and all expenses should have been ascertained as fully as possible, to revise the estimate and account against which these payments were to be made, and, as proof of sincere friendship for China, to voluntarily release that country from its legal liability for all payments in excess of the sum which should prove to be necessary for actual indemnity to the United States and its citizens.'

"The remission was gratefully accepted by the Chinese government, on behalf of which the Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Chinese Foreign Office, said in a note dated July 14, 1908, to the Honorable William Woodville Rockhill, then American Minister to China:

> 'The Imperial government, wishing to give expression to the high value it places on his friendship of the United States, finds in its present action a favorable opportunity for doing so. Mindful of the desire recently expressed by the President of the United States to promote the coming of Chinese students of the United States to take courses in the schools and higher educational institutions of the country, and convinced by the happy results of past experience of the great value to China of education in American schools, the Imperial government has the honor to state that it is its intention to send henceforth yearly to the United States a considerable number of students there to receive their education.'

"This is not an isolated case. Many years before, in 1863, the Strait of Shimonoseki, improperly closed to commerce, was opened by the joint action of France, Great Britain, Holland and the United States. An indemnity, amounting to $3,000,000, was exacted from Japan, which was paid,....after some delay and great embarrassment, because of the poverty of the treasury. Each participating nation received an equal share. The action of the United States and the action of the other Powers is thus stated:

> 'The sum paid to the United States remained in the treasury unused for twenty years. The public conscience was troubled as to the justness of the exaction, and in 1883 by an act of Congress the amount received was returned to Japan, and accepted by that government as a strong manifestation of that spirit of justice and equity which has always animated the United States in its relations with Japan. None of the other three nations partaking of the indemnity have seen fit to follow this example.'

"It is also to be said that none of the Powers partaking of the Chinese indemnity—France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan and Russia—have seen fit to follow this example.

"Other illustrations might be given of the policy of the United States toward the peoples of the Far East.....It is therefore sufficient to remark that the United States has invariably framed its policy in such a way that it should be just to China—to speak specifically of this one country—that the policy of China should be just to the United States, and that the door of opportunity should be open to the United States and to all other countries upon a footing of equality."

The publication of the foregoing statement by Dr. Scott is timely in still another connection, due to the recent action of the United States Senate in passing a resolution giving President Harding power to return to China the final balance of the

Chinese Boxer Indemnity amounting to about $12,000.000, thus wiping America's hands clean of its share of this "blood money" as it has been termed, which has been exacted from China by the various Western Powers and Japan. The example set by America in this action is at last having an effect upon the other nations, for Great Britain is considering a plan for giving up her share which amounts to several million dollars in spite of the fact that China has been paying it off for more than twenty years. Both Russia and Germany were forced to relinquish their portions owing to the fortunes of war so that Japan is now the only country that is still accepting the annual installments of the Boxer Indemnity funds. Great Britain, it is interesting to note, is planning to tie a string to her remission of the indemnity by specifying that it must be used by China in certain forms of education. In the American action no conditions were attached, the offer of China to use the money in sending her young men and women to this country for their educations, being wholly voluntary.

The compilation of treaties by Mr. MacMurray referred to above is in two volumes and is published by the Oxford University Press, New York.

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C. September 14, 1921.

Japan's Latest Memorandum

BY UPTON CLOSE

"Lo, see how righteous I am!"

This is the purport of Japan's latest official communication regarding the Shantung issue, in which she takes it upon herself to expound the terms of her offer of September 7 to negotiate, and to point out to China that inappropriateness of her reply of October 5 to this offer. The document may properly be styled Japan's self-justification before her own people, the Chinese people and to the world. In this aspect it has no value of a practical nature. It is simply a pandering to the man of the Oriental disputant for the last word.

But the memorandum has other aspects, and shrewder motives. It is Japan's way of serving notice upon the world, just as the conference of the powers at Washington is opening, of her position as regards the Shantung issue, and inferential position and attitude toward all her international problems, among which the Shantung controversy serves as a type. Conversation with Japanese officials convinces that this is the principal motive of the rather unusual document, which was framed by the Diplomatic Commission, the highest authority on diplomatic affairs in Japan, and forwarded after approval by the Japanese Foreign Office. The memorandum has still a further purpose, pragmatic to the present local diplomatic situation between Japan and China, which will be discussed further on.

That the memorandum is intended for the world as much as for China is evident. Most careful publicity is being given to it, particularly in the English language, the Tokyo Foreign Office going so far as to send over to the Peking Legation a specially-prepared English official translation for the benefit of the press. Owing to delay in arrival of this official English text the Japanese Legation considers it prudent to issue a semi-official translation, lest the height of interest on the part of the press shall have passed.

It may be gathered from Japanese officials that the document is an effort to convince the world that the Japanese invitation to negotiate the return of Tsingtao, dated September 7, was not made to China under any pressure due to the impending Washington Conference. The discussions of Chinese and Japanese diplomatic officials leading up to the invitation are traced back past Minister Obata's visit to Tokyo to Japan's rejected offer of a year ago, in such a way as to intimate that Japan's latest efforts to procure a settlement of the dispute are a logical part of a policy based upon the Versailles Peace Treaty and still consistently followed; and have no connection with nor relation to the coming Armistice Day meet. The object of this is to tell the outside world that Japan's policy on the Shantung affair has suffered no change and in no way has been modified in view of the coming conflab at Washington, and that Japan is allowing herself to be driven into no panicy action because of the possibility that the Conference will judicially examine into the Shantung issue.

Japan's attitude is based upon her "diplomatic victory" in the Versailles treaty, and she alone of the great signatory powers has failed to see that it is prudent to interpret in a somewhat liberal spirit the letter of that document. Indeed, the liberalization of the Versailles Treaty bids fair to be the actuating spirit of the Washington Conference, but this spirit Japan will not share. "It is to be observed," says the Japanese memorandum, "that the Reparation Commission, after having duly appraised the value of the Shantung Railway together with the appertaining mines, placed it to the credit account of Germany with a view to setting it off against the indemnity to be paid by that power. It is therefore, inadmissible that China should claim to retain one-half of such railway properties in her hands without any conditions..... The Chinese contention that rights of lease expired entirely as the natural consequence of the Chinese declaration of war against Germany may be said to be tantamount to the wholesale abnegation of the treaties in existence as well as of all the established facts. The Japanese Government can not but conclude that China has no respect for the fundamental idea which should govern the negotiations of the Shantung question."

This is Japan's old game: to make China and any nation sympathizing with or supporting her, appear as desecrators of the sanctity of the Versailles pact. She has no intention of assisting adjustment by any compromise or generosity on her part, although in self-eulogy she assures China that "most generous and fair" were the terms of her memorandum of September 7, and upbraids China for not seeing them as such. In view of this uncompromising attitude of Japan the suggestion that the Japanese government request President Harding to mediate the question is ridiculous, and is so characterized by Japanese diplomats who deny the report circulated by Japanese newspapermen for the purpose of creating a "sensation." Why President Harding rather than the League of Nations?" asks one Japanese official. "Has it been forgotten that Japan opposed the presentation of the dispute before the League, maintaining that it is not a subject for adjudication, having been decided by the same authority which created the League?" Indeed, how some newspapermen have been led to believe that Japan would submit to the President of the United States, the one "pro-Chinese" power in respect to sympathies in the controversy, an issue which she would not allow to go before the League tribunal, upon which she has direct representation as well as sympathizers, is hard to understand. "Any suggestion of arbitration, or the admission of the principle," continues this official, "is directly opposed to the basis upon which rests our entire position in the Shantung matter."

Japan's uncompromising attitude upon Shantung may by taken as typical of what her attitude upon all questions raised by her policy of aggression will be at Washington. It may be believed that Japan so desires the Powers to view it, and that it is with this object in mind that she is giving her position regarding Shantung such a thorough airing at the present moment. Her incorporation, in the latest memorandum to China, of a recapitulation of her services to the Allies during the War (in connection with which she can not resist the inclination to a passing sneer at China's part in that struggle) is intended to bring to the attention not so much of China as of the Powers that she considers that she has well earned what she holds and that she has no qualms of conscience but rather a self-righteous feeling in the holding.

The lesson for the world in this is that a nation which has not felt retribution, like a child unpunished, gives up no whit of its pelf and finds no lack of plausible argument in self justification. The memorandum gives a true line on Japanese policy at the coming Conference. Japan is as far as ever from any intention of sacrifice in anything, and these words are her true voice: "Let the other nations disram first!" The memorandum is a true part and parcel of the same spirit which has manifested itself at the Dairen Conference with the Russians.

The bearing of the memorandum upon the localized diplomatic situation between Japan and China is that it takes the place of the threatened exposure of the part Chinese officials have taken in encouraging Japan's offers direct negotiation.

"During that time (the twelve months which have elapsed since Japan's first offer) the Japanese Government has been patiently waiting for the advent of a favorable occasion to take up the question, always hoping that the Government and people of China would come to calm and fair counsels. In the meantime, the attitude of the Chinese authorities has undergone considerable change. On more than one occasion they made it known to the Japanese Government that they were desirous of opening negotiations with Japan on this matter. In particular, on the eve of Mr. Obato's departure for Japan in May last the Chinese Foreign Minister expressed to him the ardent desire to see a concrete plan of settlement presented by Japan in just and fair terms such as would be deemed fair even by the foreign powers. Subsequently the Chinese authorities confidentially conveyed to the Japanese Government their own plan in regard to the question and later expressed unofficially their willingness to open negotiations with Japan. The Japanese Government prompted by the desire to arrive at a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question and taking into full consideration the Chinese plan above referred to, presented to the Chinese Government on September 7, last a Memorandum containing the most generous and fair terms and invited the deliberate consideration of that Government. Contrary, however, to the expectation of the Japanese Government the Chinese Government in their Memorandum under consideration expressed their unwillingness to proceed for the time being with the negotiations in question on the ground that the terms of settlement as proposed by the Japanese Government fell short of convincing them of the sincerity of Japan in her desire to settle this question. Further they used at the beginning of their Memorandum an expression characterizing most of the Japanese declarations hitherto made as hollow and devoid of meaning..... The Japanese Government keenly regret for the sake of China the use of an expression so derogatory to the principles of international courtesy."

All this is intended to put the Chinese Foreign Minister in hot water with his own people, and show up to the world his vacillation in the matter. It may be thought by Japan that such exposure will force him to continue with the negotiations, or such an eventuality may not be anticipated. The way, however, is left open to him—in a contemptuous manner, it is true, and one on a par with the patronizing "the Japanese government keenly regret for the sake of China the use of" such impolite words, etc. "If the Chinese government after mature deliberation, understanding the true sense of the Japanese proposals and giving reconsideration to the matter in view of the Sino-Japanese friendship express the intention of opening the negotiations, the Japanese Government hereby declare their willingness to comply with it and to enter into negotiations." This is also something to show at Washington, should it prove expedient for Japan to produce evidence that she is in the way of direct negotiation with China over the issue.

Chinese opinion is veering to the practical view that if China wants Tsingtao back she will have to take it out of the hand of Japan. The Chinese public still feel that they would a little rather not have it than receive it in such a manner and on such terms. Whatever be the effect of the recent Sino-Japanese interchanges on this matter, the effect upon the world at large must be the feeling that Japan has, as usual, overstated her case and overcooked the goose; and the uneasy apprehension is that Japan will enter the Pan-American building on Armistice day much out of tune with the general tenor of the conference.

We may opine that her zeal for the sanctity of the Versailles pact will receive rather cold appreciation at Washington, but she stands upon a base which, apparently, only something catastrophic can jar.

Citizen Krasnoschekoff

BY ORRIN KEITH

ON the tenth of December, 1880, there arrived in the home of poor Jewish family in the Province of Kiev, in South Russia, a baby who, as he made his way in his maturer years through the turmoil of the first two decades of the twentieth century, was destined to make a considerable chapter of history. The family name of the parents—and of the grandparents, for they are not always the same in Russia,—was Krasnoschekoff. The boy received the name of Alexander Mishaelovitch and the blessings of his fond parents.

At the age of five he entered the local school and soon distinguished himself as a good student. By the time he was thirteen, he was editor of the school paper and was well versed in the revolutionary literature of the sixties. In 1896, his father, though very poor, took him to the city of Kiev to prepare for the university. His first teacher was Uritsky, who had a great influence on the young student. He joined a revolutionary "circle for the emancipation of the working class" and, soon afterward, the Social Democratic Party, the most radical of the Socialist parties of Russia.

Young Krasnoschekoff became an organizer for this party and from the very beginning was popular with the workers and the peasants as a propagandist. In 1898, the organization was broken up by the Czarist gendarmes and Krasnoschekoff was arrested

and sentenced to six months in prison. At the expiration of his sentence he was exiled to Nikolaievsk on the River Bug where he renewed his revolutionary activities under the leadership of Leon Trotsky. Soon after, when Trotsky was arrested, his young lieutenant succeeded him in the leadership of the local organization.

But Russian revolutionary workers could not remain long in one place and stay out of jail. So Krasnoschekoff left Nikolaievsk and went to Kremenchuk and then to Poltava in the Ukraine where he worked with Martov, now well-known as a "reactionary" revolutionist. Already the young man was compelled to work under an assumed name for his success had attracted the attention of the police. He organized the first public demonstration in south Russia, and then settled in Ekaterinoslav on the Dnieper, where he began the organization of the first south Russian proletarian organization. While a leader of this organization he several times led them to armed conflict with the police. He was again arrested and imprisoned for nine months after which, in 1901. he went back to Kiev.

But he was now a marked man and the police were preparing to send him to Siberia. Fortunately for him, his party also appreciated his value to the cause and they sent him to Berlin. After a short stay there, he made his way to America where he lived until 1917. In America he came immediately into association with and under the influence of the most radical of the reformers, both socialistic and anarchistic. He took the name of Stroller Tobinson to avoid persecution by the Czar's emissaries in America.

He became first a tailor and then a paper-hanger at which trade he worked for some years. But always his chief interest was in the Socialist movement. In 1906, he took an active part in the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, traveling for them as an organizer, though he himself never joined as he was a member of the American Federation of Labor. During this time he was organizer, journalist and lecturer, and always a student. His was no loud-mouthed frothing, but the sincere speech of a man who is deeply convinced that he is right.

Returning to Chicago, he worked at his trade in the daytime and at night devoted himself to study in the University of Chicago. He received his bachelor's degree in 1912 and a short time thereafter was graduated in law. He was at once able to secure practice and experience in his new profession, for the "bread strike" prosecutions of 1913 brought him a numerous clientele whom he ably defended. After the disposal of these cases, he became the head of the Workers' Institute and lectured on social and political subjects to hundreds of Russian and American workmen.

While circumstances had driven him to exile in America, Krasnoschekoff's heart was still in Russia and when the news of the Revolution was flashed over the world in March of 1917, he started at once for his old home to try to realize his ideals there. With his wife and two children he went to Vancouver, and from there to Japan. In Japan there was a Kerensky commission which was carefully examining those whom it gave permission to enter Russia. This commission detained him a few days but eventually decided to let him go.

He landed in Vladivostok in the early part of August, 1917, with hardly a cent in his pocket. He secured almost at once the secretaryship of the Domestic Servants' Union but this only paid him six roubles a month—and this in paper! He had with him two Corona typewriters, one Russian and one English. He sold the Russian one for 500 roubles which enabled him to get a room for his family. His Union sent him to the Vladivostok Soviet and he was elected also to the City Council of Labor Unions. Once more he was in politics.

At this time the City Council of Nikolsk-Ussuriski was looking for a Menshevik member. Krasnoschekoff was openly a member of the Bolshevik wing of the Social Democrats, but through some error he was appointed to the vacant position. So, with his family, he moved to Nikolsk and took up his new work. At the time the mayor of the city was Menvedieff who raised some objections to the Bolshevist ideas of the new Council Member but the matter was amicably adjusted and he stayed.

Within two weeks Krasnoschekoff was elected president of the Soviet of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers of Nikolsk. The end of October the first convention of workers organizations in the Far East was called at Vladivostok. Krasnoschekoff was sent to this and became its Vice-President. Here he drafted the first by laws for labor unions in the Far East. It was while this convention was in session that the news of the Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd arrived. The convention broke up over the question of recognition of the new authority.

Krasnoschekoff went back to Nikolsk, and called a labor conference, which decided to organize the Soviet movement in the Maritime Province. A conference of all the Soviets of the Far East was called to meet at Habarovsk on December 11. It so happened that the Zemstvos had also called a conference at Habarovsk which was to meet December 10. Krasnoschekoff was elected as a delegate to both conferences.

Here it is necessary to recall a little history to understand the situation. When the Czar was overthrown, the national government of Russia disintegrated. The authority devolved upon the local Councils, or Zemstvos. In many cases these were in the hands of reactionaries, and almost everywhere the reactionaries tried to get control of them. To counteract this influence the workers organized their Soviets. These bodies at first had as their sole aim the checking of counter-revolution and. only later when the Bolsheviks convinced them that the only safety for the revolution lay in the assumption of all power by the Soviets, did they attempt to a supersede the regular Zemstvos.

The Soviet movement came later in Siberia than it did in Petrograd, and in the beginning of December the open conflict had not yet developed. So it was that Krasnoschekoff was elected to both conferences. The conflict followed fast upon the meetings at Habarovsk, however. December 13, the Japanese landed at Vladivostok and signified their willingness to support the Zemstvos against the Soviets. An intercepted telegram revealed the fact that the commander of the Russian army in the Far East was negotiating with the Japanese. The telegram was brought to Krasnoschekoff. To him it meant one thing-counter-revolution. He laid it before the conference of Zemstvos and suggested the arrest of the general. The conference complied, but to Krasnoschekoff's further suggestion that a new government be organized on a coalition basis to resist Japanese agression, they turned a deaf ear. They had misjudged the temper of the time. The next day the Soviet conference declared the Zemstvo conference disbanded and as the people supported the Soviets the Zemstvos were forced to accept the verdict.

The Soviet conference then proceeded to organize a coalition government of its own leaving 40 percent of the places for the Zemstvo representatives. All the Zemstvos joined except Blagoveshchensk where a pure Soviet rule was instituted. Krasnoschekoff was elected president of the new general government, which was called the Far Eastern Council of People's Commissars, and remained in office through three elections until he was driven out by the Japanese entry into Habarovsk. This government was a most successful one. It preserved order, kept the economic life of the country running, and generally demonstrated its superiority over the rule in those parts of Russia and Siberia, where every town was a separate republic and general disintegration was the result.

This government made every effort to unite the Far East. Attempts were made to bring in Vladivostok but they were unsuccessful. The breach rapidly widened. By the end of February it was plain that the coalition was a failure and it was succeeded by Soviet rule. Immediately the Japanese and Chinese sent troops to Blagoveshchensk "to protect their citizens", no one of whom had yet been injured or threatened. The reactionaries immediately took advantage of the situation to further the cause of counter-revolution. A city guard was formed, the Cossacks organized, preparations were made for armed conflict to decide the form of government.

(*To be continued next week*)

How Can the United States Help China?

BY FRANKLIN LIEN HO

SINCE the conclusion of the European peace, China has become the most dangerous political storm-center in the world. Her external relations are full of possibilities for discord or for the peace of the whole earth; her internal condition is directly concerned with the welfare and suffering of all humanity. After the bitterness of the last terrible struggle that lies behind us, every nation is now in need of a broad, fair, and just policy which will have its vision fixed on an adjustment of the "problem of China" with such adequacy that the human race may survive. And, yet, to this end, as every farsighted politician will agree, there is only one panacea. The one solution is for the Chinese, with an international guarantee of freedom, safety, and support, to develop a New China, democratic, progressive, and prosperous, as a wholesome attribute to Christian civilization.

At present, China is beset with so many difficulties and confronted with such new forces that it is utterly impossible for her to cope with them. The century-old weaknesses have become a menace of destruction within and an invitation for imperial wolves without. She faces the enormous task of transforming the "Old China" in comformity to the new principles of life that are offered her by the outside world. She faces the impelling danger of a territorial disintegration through her own civil strife combined with the constant threatening of foreign invasions of her rights, both political and economic.

Confronted as she is with the problem of reconstruction and transformation, so vast and appalling in its complexity, China is entitled to the sympathetic interest, thorough understanding, and active support from her national friends. Unfortunately, she has received too much of the first in proportion to the second and the third. The majority of the American people and some, at least, of the people of other nations are, and from the first have been, in sincere sympathy with China in her struggle for liberty. And, yet, among all the young and promising nations, China has been the most misunderstood and least substantially supported. Many a time she has been blamed for her financial insolvency after the world powers have almost deprived her of tariff revenues; many a time she has been accused of governmental inefficiency after the world Powers have rejected her territorrial jurisdiction in the extraterritorial areas by lending these for the hot-beds of intrigue and sources of vice. In the reorganization and development of a nation, every government needs help from foreign financers. The American development toward the Mississippi was financed by European capital. Japan's transformation into a modern industrial country was assisted by British bankers. As such China needs help; but, help, whenever offered, has been mostly taken as a means to the acquisition of political influence and economic control.

However, young China has not despaired of all her friends for help. Her relationship with the United States, which has been kept on a high and noble plane of square dealing and justice, gives her the unshaken faith in the good will and friendliness of the Americans. Our seven decades of diplomatic relations and nearly half a century of educational cooperation, our ninty years of missionary work and more than a century of trade intercourse have all been characterized by a sustained feeling of fairness and cordiality. In lending us your unselfish support for the protection of our sovereign rights and territorial integrity in the past, you have won our deepest gratitude. And this gratitude will never be lost for a moment, for we are just as slow to forget a kindness as to forgive an injury. The average Chinese causal newspaper reader of to-day knows of the return of the Boxer Indemnity, and regards your declaration in behalf of Open Door as the means that arrested the partition of China twenty years ago. The better informed often manifests a sustained feeling of obligation in the consistently enlightened diplomacy of your government examplified in Caleb Cushing, your envoy sent to negotiate the first commercial treaty with China in 1844, and John Hay who voiced your altruistic foreign policy when you were forced into a more active Far Eastern position by the acquisition of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands in 1900. The humanitarian understandings of your people in China, such as the relief offered to millions rendered homeless and starving by the awful flood of 1917, and by the terrible famine of to-day; the efficient work of your doctors, who helped to gain control of the plague that threatened the country in 1918; your missionary effort, which has spread the English language, raised the social position of women, and introduced sanitation and cleanness throughout that country: all these and many others have occupied and will ever occupy a warm place in the grateful mind of the Chinese people. The delay in the recognition of the Chinese Republican government, the hesitation in rendering financial assistance for the reorganization of China, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, and former President Wilson's attitude toward the Shantung problem may sometimes occur to us; but in the light of your cordial friendship and immeasurable unselfish support, we quickly put such disagreeable thoughts out of mind as so much past history.

The sudden rise of the United States from a debtor country to a creditor country as a result of the war has given her opportunities with which go the new responsibilities for the welfare of humanity. She is coming rapidly into the international lists in power, dignity, and honor. With her potent position among the family of nations, with her wonderful experience in conquering nature, with her prodigious development in agriculture and industry, with her enormous surplus capital in cash, equipment, and genius, and, above all, with her unique prestige in the Flowery Republic across the Pacific, the United States is the only nation today to which the Chinese people look with confidence for substantial support and immediate relief. The American foreign policy in the past has been so criticized for its impulsiveness and vacillation, and for its lack of alertness of decision and persistence of action that "her intelligence and energy, when it comes to execution, does not equal her intention." To our great gratification, however, the new administration of the American government has given evidence at the outset of a determined foreign policy in both diplomatic and trade relations. Instead of a negative policy of the withdrawal of loans like that of 1913, she takes now a strong and positive part in the formation of the Consortium. Instead of talking Open Door she has begun to work for it. Instead of a mere "good intention" she is to utilize its practical wisdom. This alternation of the American foreign policy is due, more than to any other single agency, to the fact that two of the members of President Harding's advisory board are "Old China Hands," Herbert Hoover and Edwin Denby, whose deep interest in China and close association with the Chinese will inevitably invite a careful consideration in the cabinet meetings and governmental policies where the international and domestic concerns of China are involved.

For help from America China must have; and, with the evidence of a determined constructive foreign policy in the new administration of the United States government, China will be assured of such help. But, the truism is that America can best help China only when she truly understands her needs. This consequently necessitates many a patriotic Chinese and some American friends of China for an analytic investigation of China's needs of to-day whereby the adequate means for America to assist China can be evolved.

Like America at the beginning of the last century, China is to-day finding and founding her new democracy. She needs many things before she can make proper use of her splendid resources in man power and natural endowment. The most essential thing for her is a unity of consciousness and a solidarity of organization, with the forms of free self-government. This we must accomplish ourselves; no outside agency can work it out for us. To attempt to help it along with external means of political nature, even animated by the best of intentions, could have but futile and confusing results. But, China has all other needs which, though not so fundamental, are incidental to this great problem. She needs a unified comprehensive currency system, a unified extensive railway system, and a unified human industrial system; she needs an immediate improvement in naval harbors and terminal facilities, a complete reconstruction of the inland water-ways to facilitate transportation and to avoid destructive floods, and an adequate reorganization of her social institutions, true to the old virtues yet responding to the obligation of the new. As was true in American history, the impetus to Chinese democracy is to come from our expansive West and Northwest to the more thinly populated Tibet, Mongolia, and Turkistan. We must have many a Horace Greeley to agitate for the movement; we must have numerous adventurers to find our Pike's Peak; we must have at least one Thomas Jefferson to organize a national party among the people next to the soil; we must have more than one Alexander Hamilton to start a financial reform from our present "lack-of-system": in short, we need genius, unselfish and diversified, to undertake the work of reconstruction.

In view of these needs of China, I beg to advance three ways for American assistance. They are political, economical, and educational. The political assistance aims to renew the Open Door policy, and to influence the Powers to maintain the same principles of liberty, constitutionalism, and democracy in China as they so desperately fought to maintain on the battle-field of Europe in the last war. China is to-day facing her enormous national problems the solution of which depends to a great degree upon the exemption from unfriendly outside interference. She should be left free to effect a reorganization in accordance with her own inner needs, and outside interests should not be permitted to take advantage of her critical time to advance their narrow policy for political or economic control through crafty use of dissensions and a stimulation of partisian ambitions among certain groups and individuals of the corrupted Chinese. That such a policy has been and is being applied by some, heaven and earth know well enough! China expects that, as her older sister Republic from whom she has been receiving her encouragement and inspiration, the United States will plan in her foreign policy to advise the Powers and to see to it that the great process of China's inner liberation to-day will not be interfered with and made the occasion for imposing foreign bondage on parts of the country. There is no other fact so important to the welfare of the entire world than that China be left free to work out her own destiny unfraid; and, there is no other means so fundamental in which United States may help China than to see this fact be carried out seriously and efficiently.

Then, China needs American help in the solution of those problems arising from many of the old treaties that gave foreigners exceptional privileges in the country, notably the extraterritorial jurisdiction and control of the tariff revenues. In recent times have come the "Sphere of interest," "Sphere of influence," "Special rights," "Conquest by railway and banks," etc. Up to about 1885, Great Britain led in demanding commercial concessions which all the other treaty powers equally enjoyed; and, in 1885 France seems to have introduced the idea of special concessions that the other European countries quickly followed. Subsequently, China was crowded with nations scrambling for concessions. At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, in 1904, Russia held the leasehold of Port Arthur, and enjoyed the monopoly of economic concessions in all Manchuria and Mongolia: Germany had Kiaochow Bay and a monopoly of the development in Shantung; Great Britain had two and France one leasehold, yet both acquired important railway and mining rights in the country. Since 1904, however, Japan has ousted Russia from South Manchuria and Germany from Shantung, and has shown her ability to play the old game of "grab" more successfully than the European predecessors.

As an independent nation, China cannot let her national life and vitality be submitted to foreign interference and extraterritorial control. She must have freedom—freedom in the sense of its fullness

and richness. In the past the United States has always manifested a policy of "good intention" to protect China from any infringement of her sovereign rights, or her territorial disintegretion. But, for lack of persistence of policy and of power for execution, her "good intention" always resulted in mere words, futile and empty! To-day she has come to the unique position and possesses the preponderant power to assist her younger sister republic in the task of overthrowing her foreign yoke. Added to these, the League of Nations furnishes the needed machinery for the application of such assistance. (here I take for granted that the United States will sooner or later enter the League). The much discussed Article Ten of the League provides:

> "It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly, or of the Council, any circumstance whatever affecting international peace or good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

Under this clause China is entitled to bringing up the question of the treaty limitations upon her sovereignty and of all the concessions that hamper her economic or industrial development. China expects that the United States government will grant her substantial assistance in the attempt for the retrocession of the exceptional rights that the "powers" have so long enjoyed there.

To this end, on China will be imposed as essential preliminaries certain conditions. Here America will have another opportunity to assist China. Take the abolition of extraterritoriality for instance. One of the essential preliminaries suggested by the British Chambers of Commerce Conference held in November, 1919, in Shanghai, is that there should be "satisfactory arrangements for the administration of such laws." This is perhaps the most difficult part of the program for legal reform; but, given earnestness of purpose, a resolute determination, and especially foreign assistance, the task is not at all insuperable. We expect that the United States will lend us the necessary funds to push forward the new program, expecially to erect sanitary prisons, new detention houses, courtrooms, etc. We also expect that the United States will encourage her sons whose speciality is law to volunteer as foreign advisors and jurists to aid the native judges in the administration of justice.

Beside political assistance, the United States is in a unique position to aid China with capital. The chronic root-cause of China's trouble to-day lies in her social system which breeds conservatism and backwardness, poverty and misery. Any state of affairs should be judged on the basis of the consequence that it produces, and not on the basis which explains the existence. If the cause of China's trouble is described as such, it cannot be met successfully by expostulation, or by preaching. An alteration of condition and an enlargement of environment are required. To this end Professor John Dewey has suggested us the key:

> "An introduction of modern industrial method is the only way that will profoundly effect the environment. Utilizing energy and resources now untouched will produce an effect that will be the same as an enlargement of the environment. Mining, railways, and manufacturing based on China's wealth of unused resources will give a new outlet for energies that now cannot be used without the risk of trouble. The impersonal and indirect effects of modern production and commerce will create habits that will lessen the importance of appearance and 'face,' and increase the importance of objective consequence of facts. A way will be discovered with the increase of wealth and of constructive appliances to turn personal friendliness, unfailing amiability and good humor into the general channel of social service."

China, rich in natural resources and potentialities, is a nation which claims one quarter of the world's entire population, and has a history antedating that of any other nation extant, yet her industrial development in comparison with that of the new country of the United States falls practically to nil. The following table will accord a vivid contrast between the two older and young sister Republics bordering on the Pacific:

	China	America
Number Cotton Spindles	2,000,000	36,000,000
Railways	6500 miles	265,000 miles
Motor roads	300 miles	250,000 miles.
Telegraph wires	50,000 miles	1,500,000 miles
Telephones	50,000 Nos.	25,000,000 Nos.
Hydro-electric power	Nil	6,000,000
Number motor cars in operation	10,000	8 000,000
Tonnage mercantile fleet	150,000	10,000,000
Annual petroleum output	100,000 Gals.	16,000,000,000 Gals.
Annual pig iron production	500,000 tons.	40,000,000 tons.
Annual coal production	40,000,000 tons.	600,000,000 tons.

Such being the backwardness of the country China must immediately initiate and effect her industrial development, if she is ever to survive. To this end there are two requisites. There should be natural resources—resources of agricultural fertility for food production, and resources of mineral wealth for the basis of manufacturing and transportation. There should be a supply of capital—capital in cash and equipment, and capital in efficient labor and organized genius. China has the needed natural resources in great abundance and purity, but she lacks capital in its full sense. Will our American friends invest their surplus capital in the extension of our railroads, in the construction of our highways, and in the opening of our vast coal, iron, and petroleum deposites? Will they also lend us the necessary funds for the currency reform, and for the reorganization of our taxation system? American steel, American bridges, and American machines for building railroads; American electric equipment of all sorts for various mechanical uses; American farming implements of all the multitudinous forms for intensive agriculture; American cotton mill machinery and machine-making tools; American mining machinery both for baser and the precious metals; and, above all, American engineering genius, business experts, foresters, physicians, and teachers; all these have their immediate and urgent demand in China in her industrial development upon which depends her economic and political salvation.

China needs capital, and even for sentimental reasons she should obtain it from America; America abounds in capital, and according to economic principles, she can best invest it in China. But, if such investment is ever of any value to America and of help to China, it must be based upon a constructive policy, and not on one of exploitation. In case the investment takes the form of direct advances to the Chinese government, then there should be regulations for its security and application, based upon the principles of cooperation with the enlightened Chinese, and not on that of extreme individualism. It should be understood that no investment be made and no concessions be taken which had not the approval of the Chinese government and the knowledge of the Chinese people. Besides, American capital may be invested by establishing enterprises for China. Such enterprises may be undertaken profitably on a large scale in the constructive work of railroad-building, of currency reform, and of mining development. Here, however, one warning is of paramount value to our American investors. The plans for the enterprises should be so laid as to show the evidences that, while ample security and reasonable profits are given to the foreigners, the outcome will be to make China the mistress of her own economic destinies. This could be done with satisfaction by an administrative cooperation with the Chinese. The Chinese students are the "one self-conscious class of

China to-day"; and, with their scientific training and their stern sense of citizenship, they should supply a definite nucleus for such cooperation. Any attempt to fill such positions in the enterprises with American economic carpet-baggers will ultimately breed suspicion and friction; and, the American "good intention" would once more result in nothingness, if not in an injury.

A third way in which America can help China is to assist her in training and bringing up a large force of native industrial, commercial, and political leaders. Let us frankly admit that adequate leadership cannot exist in China until more of the young men have attained that maturity of experience which makes for sound judgement, and a republican form of government cannot function satisfactorily until the nation possesses a considerable body of educated and thoughtful citizens. With a population four times that of the United States, the number of Chinese students enrolled in public schools at present is only 5,000,000 in contrast with 22,000,000 in America. To this lack of an adequate system of universal education, more than to any other single reason, the present plight of China is mainly due.

One of the most promising signs in China to-day is the recognition by the liberal leaders that more time and energy, must be allowed for preparing the people for popular government and that education, widely diffused, must be the corner-stone for the new edifice. A national movement to this end is being pushed forward now. We expect that each year will see more and more young men and women ready to accept the responsibilities of government; we expect that each year will see more and more young men and women able to hold to the strict accountability those men whom they choose to represent them. For the fulfillment of this ardent expectation, we need moral encouragement and substantial assistance from our American friends. The American government has made the most profitable investment in her return of the Boxer Indemnity for the advanced education of the Chinese youth in its country; the Rockefellow Foundation has rendered an invaluable service in its support for medical education in China. The American missionary organizations and the alumni and students of American colleges and universities have also given us magnificent assistances through their schools in the country. Yale-in China has spread abroad the reputation of the New England University in the Central Flowery Republic; the Oberlin-in-Shensi will soon reap the triumph of the altruistic service of that old Christian institution in this "Land of Opportunity." Will more of our American young men and women find in the schools of China a great field for their constructive service? Will more of our generous Americans who like to have a good share in every profitable enterprise, enjoy the large dividends of satisfaction through supporting educational undertakings in China?

It is estimated that more than 2,000 Chinese students are studying in the American colleges and universities to-day. These students have not gone there merely in quest of an academic education, nor have they gone for sentimental reasons. They have gone for the opportunity to know China's problem—its cause and cure—better through a thorough understanding of the national and social strength of America. They have a definite purpose in mind—a purpose that involves the making of themselves more useful members of their own society through that opportunity. To mention with deep gratification, the American institutions have offered the Chinese students every facility in academic work, but they need more than the training in class-room and laboratory. They need to learn to translate their education into action. They need to make distinct efforts to get away from the China of theory and to prepare themselves for the China of practice. Consequently they must supplement their courses in engineering, commerce, agriculture, and social sciences with work in industrial plants, on the farms, in the business offices and other organizations. They must come in direct touch with the American life—both family and social—so that upon their return they may be imbued with the true American spirit—spirit of self-government, of cooperation, and of organization, that permeates the whole atmosphere in this land, but which China is so sadly destitute of. Will our American friends find the way to help China by thus helping the Chinese students, as residents among them, make best of their opportunities to know the Americans and the American institutional life, to study the whole American idea of organization, and to appreciate the wholesome environment of the American initiative and resourcesfulness?

China has come to a period of expansion. Since the beginning of the "new culture movement," four or five hundred kinds of periodicals and daily papers have been published; and the questions discussed are more extensive than ever, including the problems of population and labor, industrial reconstruction, the railroads, the Freudian psychology, militarism, freedom in love and marriage, the dramas of Ibsen, Hauptmann, and Shaw, co-education, the emancipation of women, translation from Kropotkin, Tolstoy, and other Russian writers, and attempts to analyze the inner life of bolshevism, syndicalism, socialism, and anarchism. During this time when people are thus drifting blindly from one extreme to another in their thought and life, true knowledge and authoritative information are greatly needed to guide them steadly and slowly into the channel of reality. The two years' stay of Professor Dewey in China has been of immeasurable benefit to China and to the Chinese people. Coming originally at the invitation of Peking University to lecture on educational problems. Mr. Dewey found himself called upon to speak to the youth of the nation in the ferment of a great patriotic agitation. In various ways he pointed out that circumstances of change and uncertainty are at once the occasion and summons for the exercise of intelligent control in reforming the conditions that are no longer serviceable. His careful unfolding of the catagories of his pragmatic logic seemed, to a great degree, to formulate the attitude for which the students were feeling in the midst of the new condition in which they found themselves. China needs more visitors like Professor Dewey; and American universities must have many a Dewey in departments of knowledge other than philosophy and education. Will it be granted that a system of exchange of professors be established between China and America, whereby American authorities in various fields of knowledge will have the chance to do the magnificent service of at once awaking the China of the Old and regulating the China of the New.

History has given America the right to the title of China's best friend, and such right is unquestionably a national asset to America; the world has put China into the position as the pillar of future peace, and such position must be an international problem in China. The preservation of this national asset, and the solution of this international problem are interdependent. The key to both lies in the hands of the American government and the American people. If ever democracy is to be made safe in the

world, China must be made safe for democracy; if ever America is challenged to preserve welfare for humanity, America's surplus energy must be applied to the rescue of China. Thus, to save China from immediate disintegretion, to protect the world from future eruption, and to invest America's surplus energy and strength profitably and effectively, is the one problem that confronts the United States to-day, the problem of how to help China.

Pomona College, Claremont, California, Sept. 14, 1921.

Moving of the Waters in China

BY M. T. Z. TYAU

Author of 'London Through Chinese Eyes"

AMIDST the stress and excitement of the last two years, the awakening of one-fourth of the entire human race seems to have been forgotten. Not that there is any intention to belittle the significance of stirring events in China, but the attention of Europe has been concentrated on problems nearer home. When affairs in the Occident are more settled, it will be time enough to think about the Orient. Nevertheless, the awakening of four hundred million people is more real than apparent. The break with the past was begun in 1911, when the nation overthrew the Manchus and adopted a republican form of government. One of the wonders of the twentieth century, the political change was attended by much less bloodshed than in similar circumstances in unhappy Russia, and other countries. But the comparative ease with which the momentous change was accomplished seems to account for a goodly portion of the present unsettlement. The transition was perhaps too precipitate, and century-old traditions could not be renovated overnight. Since then, Cathay's hoary civilization has been seeking to adapt itself to new surroundings, and the process of readjustment is still incomplete.

To China's well-wishers this process may appear unnecessarily slow, but what is a decade or two to this land of prodigious distances? The birth-pains of the Republic have lasted nine years, but twelve long years elapsed between the Declaration of Independence and the convocation of the first American Congress. If the foundations of Chinese democracy could be better laid, a few more years would do no harm. The prolongation of agony would only intensify the people's determination to establish a truer democracy, and the result would be a worthier structure of Chinese genius.

Rome is not built in a day: nor can a thorough transformation come to pass in a week. The size of China is one-eight larger than that of Europe, and were its population to pass a spectator at a given post, one man per second, the procession would occupy twelve years and eight months! The Chinese race is no new creation: it attained a high degree of civilization forty centuries ago. To expect a complete break with the past in a decade or two would, in the circumstances, be doing an injustice to one's own intelligence. On the other hand, the China of to-day is no longer that of yesterday.

The old order changeth, yielding place to new. To those accustomed to spectacular displays, China will perhaps appear as the same old, slumbering dragon; but to those who would look beneath the surface of things. beneath the forth and foam of present unsettlement, there would be revealed a vision of rich promise, The waters in China have been moving for nine years, and the end of the commotion few can foresee. Enough, however, has been achieved to justify the utmost optimism in the future of the Chinese Republic. In the space of an article it is impossible to review in detail the extent of China's awakening. Here we can give only a bird's-eye view of the whole field. For those who desire to pusue the subject exhaustively the author's forthcoming volume on *China Awakened* may perhaps be recommended.

Eleven years ago, one out of every four hundred people in the Empire received public education: there were 42,000 schools and 1,000,000 students. At the end of 1919 the proportion has been reduced to one in eight—namely, 4,500,000 pupils in 134,000 schools. These figures are only for government institutions; nor do they include agencies providing educational facilities for people unable to attend the ordinary schools. Thus there are no less than 175 libraries, 287 elementary libraries, 257 circulating libraries, 2,129 elementary lecture halls, 659 open air lecture booths, 1,727 newspaper reading rooms, 10 museums. 81 schools for backward students, 1,242 half-day schools for the poor and destitute, 27 open air schools, and 4,593 elementary reading schools. If the pupils of government schools, mission schools and the above agencies were considered together, then the educational proportion would be one in fifty. This might be further reduced to one in thirty if all others who could read or write were similarly comprehended.

Being monosyllabic, the Chinese spoken language is easy to learn, but the written language is really difficult. This is because the written language of to-day is still the same crudite, classical book-lore of yesterday. It is full of classical allusions not easily comprehensible to the average reader. It has no alphabet: its equivalent consists of over two hundred roots or radicals by a combination of two or more of which ideographs or characters are formed. An Englishman may be proud if his vocabulary comprises five thousand English words, but five thousand ideographs represent to a Chinese no more than the size of his everyday vocabulary. With a view to making Chinese education easier, two innovations have been successfully introduced. One is the invention of the phonetic alphabet for the less educated classes, and the other is the employment in literature of the spoken language. The new alphabet is composed of thirty-nine symbols or letters, divided into three classes—twenty-four initials, three medials, and twelve finals—and has the merit of indicating also the exact sound of a given word. The second innovation, instituted by Professor Suh Hu, a Doctor of Philosophy of Columbia University, is forsooth a "literary revolution." Its success was immediate, and many newspapers as well as periodicals are now publishing their articles in the spoken tongue.

In *The Contemporary Review* of December, 1911, nearly ten years ago, I discussed "The Hope of China's Future," and mentioned that this hope lay in the increasing number of Chinese who came abroad to finish their studies, and returned later to help their country. Since then my faith has been amply justified, and it has been entirely due to their efforts and influence that the country is being modernised. "To them as a class must be credited, in spite of the very decided and far-reaching contributions from other parties, the introduction of Western ideas and ideals, the institution of fundamental reforms, and the gradual transformation of the social and political order of the country along modern lines. More than anything else that will stand out as a monument to their

and contemplated fleet? Why the protection of the coasts of China? This last declaration alone will belie any altruistic statements that may be made regarding the benevolent attitude of Japan toward China. Apparently Japan contemplates no reduction either in her present armament or in her future building.

THE land forces come in for their share in the following: "3. The land forces shall be reduced only to such an extent as will retain Japan's strength for the maintenance of her special position in China." Another refreshing statement for the consideration of a body called to confer on the problems of disarmament. The delightful recurrence of the phrase, "special position," gives an exact idea of the regard, or rather lack of regard, with which the Pacific Conference is held by Japan. The bluff made by Japan at Versaillies of withdrawing unless certain concessions, notably Shantung, were made will probably be worked overtime at Washington. Statement three gives no hope for a reduction in Japan's land forces but carries the assurance that the past will also be the future in the policy of the country toward the nation of China. It is apparent that Japan has taken her position as a world power with a seriousness that might have been inherited from Napoleon had he been a member of the "divinely conceived" aristocracy of the Island Empire.

THE phrase "special position," which seems to have become the most essential part of Japan's governmental catechism, appears in the next clause, which reads: "4. Concerning questions pertaining to immigration, foodstuffs and raw materials Japan shall hold her special position in China, although she would give due respect to the Open Door policy and the principle of equal opportunities." The latter part seems to have been a happy afterthought put in for the benefit of those misguided individuals who fail to recognize the dangers imminent in the pursuance of a medieval policy of self-aggrandizement as opposed to the more enlightened principle of self-determination. Japan has slammed the Open Door as far shut as possible in many instances and there is no indication that she has experienced a change of heart in this respect. China, according to this clause, is a happy hunting ground for Japan and the latter anticipates the putting up a "Keep Off the Grass Sign" on the nation. The fifth clause, "As regards Siberia the principles of equal opportunity and open door should be applied," expresses either a hopelessness on the part of Japan to achieve her ulterior motives in that country or means that she has enough privileges nailed down to feel secure against the commercial inroads of other nations. A striking addition to this clause in given in another news dispatch which asserts that Japan is preparing to evacuate Siberia but is waiting upon the decision of the Cabinet. It would be interesting to know just what happened at the Dairen conference to influence such a decision—whether or not Japan obtained the concessions desired or has seen the handwriting on the wall. The sixth clause says: "That the Pacific coasts should be open to all." After having staked out China and declared for the altruistic operation of the Open Door and equal opportunities in Siberia, and presumably every place else on the Pacific, Japan then vaguely hints at the opening up of California, Australia and several other temptations to her own peoples. Such cooperation and reciprocity is refreshing.

JAPAN still persists in maintaining a mistaken viewpoint. She continues to believe that the nations of the world who talk of self-determination, disarmament, the peace of the Far East, and similar enlightened subjects are bare faced liars. The Japanese diplomatic mind is skilled in trickery, intrigue and secret diplomacy and doubts the sincerity of the West's moves. Japan's position today is not due to any "misunderstanding of Japan" by the nations of the world but to misinterpretation of modern civilization and modern tendencies in world relations by Japan. Japan has taken mandates to mean territorial grants, and fails to realize that land grabbing while an interesting, profitable and easily played game a century ago, is not countenanced in the best international circles today. The Island Empire has been attempting to cover up with great speed and alacrity since the announcement of the Pacific-Far Eastern and Disarmament Conference by direct negotiations over Shantung with China and a similar procedure over Siberia with the Far Eastern Republic, offering both further Japanese domination under vague and veiled phrases for the conditions that now obtained. Japan is giving every possible indication that she is to be the bull in the China shop at the Conference. It will be interesting to watch whether or not she will succeed with the same bag of tricks produced at Versailles.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB of China began a series of lectures on Friday evening, October 21, that deserve a hearty welcome in Shanghai. Last week the *Review* printed the program of these lectures and it is expected that these talks will continue to bring out the large attendance that took advantage of the hospitality of the Union Club last Friday. The dweller in Shanghai who ventures into the interior of China finds that he is subjected to the taunt that Shanghai does not know anything about China and resists education. If he is honest with himself he must admit that there is a large amount of truth in the charge. The conversations at dinner-tables and clubs where foreigners meet, the news and editorial comment of the Shanghai newspapers, the house-boat expeditions that start from Shanghai, all seem to observe punctiliously the thirty mile limit that General Ward is said to have established for the defense of Shanghai in the days of the Taipings. No principle of extraterritoriality applies to information or to the truths of history. The American University Club is to be congratulated on its attempt to make this clear to Shanghai. The first of these lectures about China was by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University. It dealt with the Chinese people and their history from the earliest times. This lecture is an introduction to the course of lectures that the club plans to give and it served its purpose admirably. At the end of his talk Dr. Pott ventured into the field of speculation as to the future. In doing so he quoted the paragraph from H. G. Wells' *Outline of History* which follows. The quotation was made not without an air of interrogation, but with general approval. One of the most significant things about China's present state is that students of her history persist in having faith in her future and great faith in a great future. The quotation from Wells must be read with the fact in mind that it was used by a capable student of China's history in a lecture delivered in Shanghai in the year 1921. It was used with a full appreciation of the divisions and internal difficulties within the country, of the difficulties in the international relations of the

into sterling the value of imports was £204,882,599, and that of exports £199,756,331. In other words, "for the first time since statistics were available, the value of China's exports at the moment of shipment all but balanced that of her imports."

In regard to industrial progress China is now rated as the third largest cotton producer in the world. Twenty years ago there was not one Chinese modern mill in the country; to-day there are no less than 35 Chinese-owned cotton mills, operating 728,112 spindles and 2,890 looms. Many new mills are in course of construction, and for these 277,316 spindles and 1,500 looms are already on order. More and more the following industries are assuming positions of importance: soap and candle factories, match factories, ice and aerated water factories, factories for the preparation of egg products, knitting mills, canneries, cement and brick works, chemical works, dockyards, shipbuilding and engineering works, electric light works, furniture factories, glass and porcelain works, cold storage plants, tanneries, oil mills, paper mills, printing and lithographic works, railway shops, rice hulling and cleaning mills, saw mills, modern silk filatures, silk mills, sugar refineries, tobacco factories, water works, woollen factories and arsenals. Accordingly, we find the following interesting statement in the Customs Trade Returns for 1919:

> "There are few foreign-type articles of domestic use that are not now manufactured in China by factories on modern lines, the majority of them without foreign assistance. Out of a long list the following may be mentioned: Enamelled ware, silk and cotton clothing and underwear, toilet articles, umbrellas, woollen yarn, mother-of-pearl, bone and horn buttons, chemicals, needles, electric lamps, telephone appliances, asbestos manufactures, wine, beer, beet-sugar, glassware, window glass. Weaving and flour mills were exceptionally active during the year, and the development of industrial enterprises—in textiles especially—was apparently only limited by the impossibility of obtaining the necessary machinery. Shipbuilding on a considerable scale may now be counted as one of the established industries of China, capable of great expansion."

Just as China contributed the art of printing, the marener's compass and gunpowder, and many other things, to human progress, so the first newspaper in the world was published in Cathay in the fourteenth century. The pioneer modern newspaper, however, was not published until the seventies of the last century. At present there are over one thousand dailies, weeklies, and monthlies in all the principal cities. A few of them are also published in English, whilst English marks of punctuation are being gradually adopted. Greater enlightenment induces greater articulation, and so almost every class of society has now its own organ. Some of the latest in the field are *The Chinese Ladies' Journal, Chinese Builder and Contractor, Labor Weekly,* and *Chinese Aviation Journal.* Canton has a paper for its beggars, and also a *Girls' Daily.*

By far the best molders of public opinion are the periodicals, a feature indeed of recent years. Some of the most powerful are *La Jeunesse,* published by the students and teachers of Peking Government University, *Emancipation and Reconstruction, The Renaissance,* and *The New China.* Not only is their adoption of foreign names characteristic of the age, but the principles they advocate are both bold and far-reaching. Perhaps this is because their contributors are generally men and women likewise of Western education. The articles are highly critical, and reflect a distinct socialist tendency. What is more remarkable is the extreme popularity of these "radical" periodicals. The explanation of this seems to lie in the new scientific spirit. The question "Why?" is heard everywhere. Why should we believe in this or that idea? Why should this or that institution still exist to-day? Doubt rarely is purely negative. It leads to inquiries which in most cases lead in turn to positive reconstructions. We find, for example, many Confucian doctrines severely criticized, but we also find that Confucianism was never so intelligently studied as it is to-day. We find filial piety seriously questioned, but we again find that the relation between parents and children has never before been so rationally discussed as now.

There is therefore, a critical spirit abroad. Men no longer take statements at their face value, but will ask questions and try to answer them. And in this period of transition they are willing to study all theories relevant to an understanding of their peculiar problems—social, intellectual, religious, economic, political, and educational. Translated passages from foreign authors accordingly appear in almost every publication—*e.g.,* Carpenter's *Love's Coming of Age,* Marx's *Das Capital,* as will as the doctrines of Robert Owen, Louis Blanc, Saint Simon, and others. In addition special numbers of the magazines are frequently published, exclusively devoted to the consideration of special subjects—for example, the Ibsen Number, the Marx Number, the New Thought Number, and Woman's Emancipation Number.

A significant sign of the times is the awakening among even the laboring classes, especially those returned from France. If heretofore they have been meek and uncomplaining, they will not hesitate now to proclaim their grievances, and if they have been unorganized in the past, they are now beginning to organize themselves. On the one hand labor strikes have made their appearance in the land of lotus-eaters and on the other hand labor unions are gradually being formed. At present the number of workers affected is comparatively small, being confined to those in the treaty ports; nevertheless the labor union ball has been started rolling, and the movement promises to spread to the interior districts. The workers' grievances are not unreasonable, and in nine cases out of ten their demands have been accepted in good grace. This ought to dispel the impression that Bolshevism will make serious headway in China. For not only are the thought and tradition of the Chinese race inimical to the growth of Bolshevist ideas, but Chinese society is constituted on sound fundamental principles. China is a land of small farmers, and the national characteristic of commonsense, *plus* the ingrained habit of compromise, will weather all storms between labor and capital.

In the opinion of a few Westerners the Chinese are devoid of patriotism. Such a sweeping judgment might have been applicable to the China of yesterday; it certainly is inapplicable to the Republic of to-day. As a matter of fact, there is a new spirit of nationalism abroad in the land. Patriotic suicides are no longer viewed with approbation, but the Republic is esteemed precious enough to live and work for. Confident in their faith that a new and happier China will arise from their sacrifice—of time, of studies, and even of life—the students of both sexes have for the last two years spared no energy to stir the nation to redoubled efforts for the uplift of their country. In this determination they have been ably seconded by their parents and elders. On

FOR WIRE LAMPS of every description, ACCESSORIES, in fact, anything ELECTRICAL, in your own interests, secure our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.

We can save your money and improve your service.

BRILLIANT
ELECTRIC
COMPANY
No. 1-A Canton Road,
Shanghai.
Telephone:
Central 3267

A-120

one occasion one of the students, incarcerated for having participated in a public demonstration, was visited by his aged father from a distant province. Contrary to expectation the latter refused to persuade his son to remounce his creed, but was satisfied that the youngster was doing his duty. The parent said: "If my son is willing to undergo hardships for the sake of a new China, I will not be so unpatriotic as to rob him of that devout consummation."

When the Peace Conference sat in Paris to rebuild a new world order on the ashes of five years' ruthless destruction, Chinese public bodies and associations, including the labor unions, literally rained telegrams on their delegates in Paris and on the Peace Conference. If China's claims were to be given a hearing, Chinese public opinion must express itself in no ambiguous terms. The Conference, however, decided otherwise on the Shantung question, and Chinese disappointment was keen. In the circumstances the Chinese declined to sign the Versailles Treaty. Faithful adherents of the Fifth Commandment, the Chinese have survived their Egyptian, Greek, and Roman contemporaries. Clearly the Divine Arbiter of Nations has willed their longevity for a definite purpose, and part of this purpose must be to further the greater progress of humanity. The spirit of the League of Nations being in harmony with the spirit of the Chinese people, the Republic has signed the Austrian Treaty and become an original member of the League. The old policy of splendid isolation is forever discredited, and China is now a member of the Council of the League of Nations. The League aims at universal cooperation, and China, robust in the faith of a reign of right and reason, accords it her wholehearted support.

Here, then, is a bird's-eye view of an awakened nation. The present may not be all roseate, but the future is decidedly promising. True to the genius of their race, the Chinese are gradually evolving a democracy of their own. They may fail here and there, but they will right themselves in the end. The process of readjustment may be slow, but patience and steadiness will win the race. On the other hand, if Western nations would come forward and cooperate promptly and sympathetically, the journey would certainly not be so tedious. Practically a virgin field, China offers an unlimited market for international commerce. With the construction of many more railways and other intercommunication facilities, China's foreign trade would be increased tenfold, if not fiftyfold, at no distant date. And with the restoration of normal conditions, the country would develop and then the Republic's contribution to the greater progress of mankind would be no mean one.

* * * *

Since the above was written, President Harding of the United States has invited the other principal Allied and Associated Powers: Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to meet with the United States in Washington, probably on Armistice Day, to discuss disarmament and Pacific questions. In the discussion of the latter questions China has also been invited. Needless to say, all the invitations have been cordially accepted. In our survey of China's awakening we had no space to discuss the Republic's new international attitude, but the inclusion of China in the Washington Conference is a welcome reminder of the fact that its 400,000,000 people are as sound and virile to-day as when the peaceful Pacific first washed their shores. True and lasting peace in the Far East is no less indispensable than in other parts of the world, if the Armageddon of the last few years is not to be repeated, and such desirable peace is attainable provided that the Conference in Washington succeeds in fulfilling its unique mission. And the measure of its success will largely be gauged by the way the legitimate aspirations of one-fourth of the entire human race will be met.—*The Contemporary Review.*

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Japanese Reply on Shantung

As was anticipated, the Chinese reply to the Japanese memorandum has actually elicited a second reply. This was sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on October 19 and published for general information on the following day. That Japan does not desire to treat the question in the light of her solemn undertaking at the early part of the Japanese occupation of Tsingtau is evident from the evasive tone which characterises the arguments advanced in the reply. After she had entrenched herself in Tsingtau, Japan declared to the world that she would restore that place to China and there had never been the slightest hint that the restoration would take place conditionally. She has now emphatically revoked that declaration and the promise to which she was legally and morally bound, and she has put forth various conditions, the acceptance of which would mean the loss of important economic rights by China, and it is up to her to convince China as well as the world as to the legality of the grounds on which she has gone back on her word and named the price of restoration. This she has not done and there is no indication of her going to do so unless the strong pressure of world opinion is brought to bear upon her China policy.

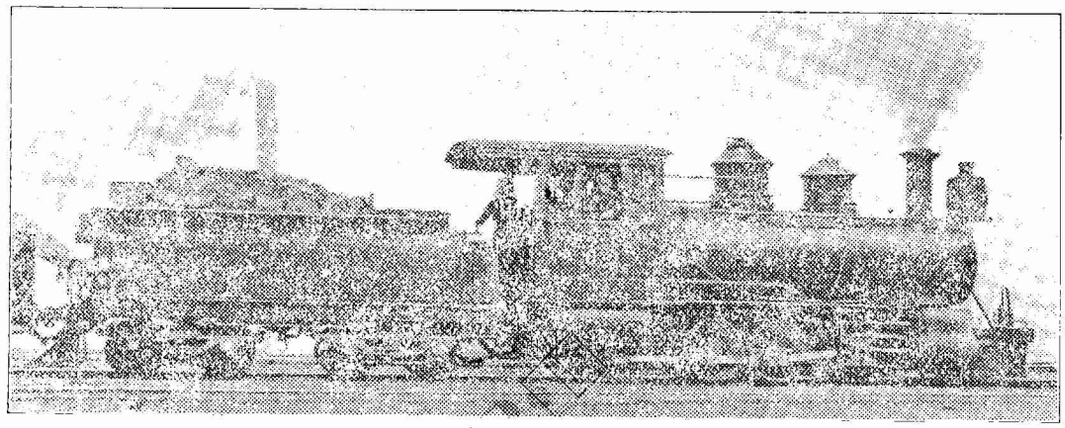
BALDWIN

New Zealand

Government Railways Demonstrate the Durability of Baldwin Locomotives

In 1879, these Works built and delivered the first six Consolidation Type Locomotives to be operated on the New Zealand Government Railways.

After forty-two years of continuous service, all of these engines are still giving satisfaction.



BALDWIN CONSOLIDATION TYPE, CLASS "T", BUILT IN 1879

From the January issue of "The Locomotive," London, the following paragraph describes these Baldwin locomotives in use in New Zealand:

"The Baldwin engines (Class "T") are of the 2-8-0 Type. Although this Consolidation type had been in use for many years in America, it was quite a novelty in New Zealand at the time these particular engines were delivered in 1879. There were six altogether. The cylinders are 15 inches x 18 inches, and the leading and coupled wheels have diameters of 2 feet three-eighths inches and 3 feet one-quarter inches respectively. It is stated that engines of American design—those just mentioned and others that followed—have always given most efficient service in New Zealand. Furthermore, it certainly seems to be proved by the fact that the original engines are all still at work."

Baldwin Locomotives Represent the Standard of Excellence

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
J. O. Feenstra, Bandoeng, Java, D. E. I.
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Newell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai and N. Y.
Phillips & Pike, Wellington, New Zealand
R. Towns & Co., Sydney, New South Wales
Leslie & Co., Perth, Western Australia
Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. and New York

LOCOMOTIVES

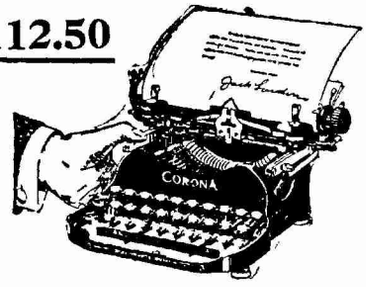
18-421

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

If You Have Once Owned A Corona—

$112.50



You realize that it is a necessity that cannot be dispensed with.

No matter what your vocation or occupation there is not a day passes that the CORONA is not an indispensible aid.

For the student it enables him to present his class room work in readable form, aids in correspondence, and in writing.

For the business man it means greater efficiency in letter writing, report making, etc.

For the woman in the home it means easier correspondence, etc

YOU NEED THE CORONA

It is no additional burden. It weighs but *six* pounds and folds into a handy carrying case.

JOIN THE RANKS OF THE CORONA ENTHUSIASTS TODAY

Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

Obtainable from

Office Appliance Co.	**Shanghai**
Chinese-American Pub. Co.	,,
Technical Supply Corp.	,,
Commercial Press Ltd.	,, etc., etc.
Tientsin Press Ltd.	**Tientsin**
,, ,, ,,	**Peking**
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	**Hankow**

Sole Agents in China

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

18 Museum Road, Shanghai

18-422

The main points of the reply are as follows:—

1. Since the Peace Treaty with Germany took effect in January 1920 Japan has been urging China to open negotiations.

2. China desisted on the ground of the opposition of public opinion and that of the non-signing of the German Peace Treaty by her delegation at Versailles.

3. In May 1921 Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed Mr. Obata that he would like to receive from the Japanese government concrete proposals, fair and reasonable in the eyes of the Powers.

4. As the basis of direct negotiations, Japan decided upon those fair and essential conditions that were embodied in Japan's memorandum presented to the Waichiaopu on September 7, 1921.

5. China sent a reply containing statements lacking in clearness of meaning and calling for grave reflexion in a number of instances.

6. China claims that when she declared war upon Germany, the German leasehold of the Bay of Kiaochow has disappeared.

7. Japan says she cannot accept this claim because it conflicts with the theory and usage of international law, the treaties between China and Japan and will affect the efficacy of the Versailles Treaty.

8. Germany having admitted the abandonment of her rights in Shantung declared she had lost her power of making a direct restoration to China of those rights.

9 Two years before China's declaration of war upon Germany, China entered an agreement with China regarding the Bay of Kiaochow and therein recognized the rights and interests that were ceded to Japan by Germany.

10. China's war participation consisted of the disposing of the Germans and Austrians then found residing in China, and the sending of her laborers to France.

11. In the case of the Shantung Railway, Japan does not want to control it single-handed but is not prepared to hand over it for sole management by Chinese.

12. This railway was formerly German control. Japan now seeks joint Sino-Japanese management as many Japanese lives and vast wealth were sacrificed to acquire the railway. China signified her consent in September, 1917.

13. The Reparation Commission has placed the Shantung Railway and mines on the credit side of Germany to reduce the amount of compensation due from her.

14. Japan intends to cede in principle German government property to China.

15. Japan seeks a settlement that means justice and fairness to foreign interests generally but China wants to have everything.

Commenting on the Japanese reply, the *Sin Wan Pao* expresses surprise on two points. It says: "Japan contends that in claiming the unconditional surrender of Tsingtau, China's action would threaten the efficacy of the Versailles Treaty China did not sign that treaty and following the laws which govern nations as well as individuals, a contract is never binding on any one that is not a party thereto. According to former Secretary of State Lansing of the United States, the Japanese delegates at Versailles were wont to use the threat of bolting the conference as a means of pressing the acceptance of Japanese views, and if it had actually happened that the Versailles Treaty did not include Japan among the signatories, would Japan be ready to accept the treaty when she found therein unjust clauses

Oregon Pine—

The Standard of the West

SUPERIORITY of service after years of usage has made Oregon Pine the standard of the West. The recognition of this superiority is rapidly bringing the use of more of the timber in the Far East. Robert Dollar Company Oregon Pine is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, through our own mills, on our own vessels to China. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

RETAIL LUMBER YARDS IN HANKOW AND TIENTSIN.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—ICHANG—CHUNGKING—KOBE—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE

18-423

SERVICE—

"An act on the part of one, performed for the good of another, that terminates profitably to the mutual benefit of both."

From the day the A. O. B. C. was established until the present time, when it has over 6,000 accounts, its constant aim has been to render to its customers a real banking "service."

THE

American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Over 6,000 Accounts

Through America

via THE MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

(The Puget Sound Electric Route)

A short, quick and most comfortable route across the American Continent over the

World's Longest Electricfied Railroad

For 649 miles over four mountain ranges mighty electric locomotives, using "White Coal" for power, haul the splendidly equipped all-steel transcontinental trains

"The Olympian" and *"The Columbian"*

from Seattle and Tacoma daily for Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago.

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco to Chicago via Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Milwaukee Railways.

At Chicago connections are made with fast express trains for the Atlantic Seaboard and all points east.

Rail orders and full information respecting train schedules, connections, fares, etc., on application to your steamship agent or at any office of Thos. Cook & Son in the Orient.

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless any of the following representatives of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

Seattle
J. F. Ball, City Pass'r Agent
2nd and Madison

San Francisco
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
995 Monadnock Bldg.

Vancouver
Geo. W. Hibbard, Gen'l Agent
626 Hastings St., West.

Victoria
F. O. Finn, General Agent
902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 663 Stuart Building, Seattle
Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

18-424

detrimental to her interests? The second point that we cannot understand is the Japanese allegation that China had asked Japan to open direct negotiations. Here is a case in which Japan at her best could only cite the utterances of Chinese officials speaking in a private capacity, while China could refer to the official pronouncements of Japanese statesmen undertaking the restoration of Tsingtau to China and remind these statesmen that at no time any condition for restoration was named. How could these pronouncements be reconciled with the oppressive demands for economic concessions enumerated in the Japanese reply?

"The duty before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is simply to act consistently by telling Japan once for all that China could not agree to any form of direct negotiations in the absence of Japan's agreement to make the restoration unconditionally. If the authorities are skeptical as to whether a strong attitude would mean independent movements on the part of the Japanese, they might indeed dismiss all worries of the kind for if Japan wishes to take advantage of China's weakness, nothing but her conscience could stop her from taking independent movements. The Washington Conference aims to preserve peace in the world and if this aim is to be attained, the Pacific problems must be solved on a basis of justice. Hence reasons for optimistic considerations."

That Japan's second memorandum was simply a diplomatic ruse to hoodwink the world is the opinion of the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* which says: "Japan herself must fully realize that the idea of direct negotiations is impracticable at the present time whether the united opposition of the people or the situation of the Peking government be considered.

They SATISFY!

This is the Package with the Moisture-proof Wrapper—

that keeps Chesterfields original flavor and freshness *intact.* Your Chesterfields never become either soggy or dry. They always reach you in prime condition for smoking.

And, Chesterfields do something for your smoke-longing that you have always wished a cigarette *would* do, they let you *know* you are smoking, in a word—they satisfy.

It's the blend that does it, and the blend cannot be copied.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
—of Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

If your dealer cannot supply you send $2.00 to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai, and a carton of 200 Chesterfields will be sent you direct—prepaid

20 for 20 cents — and Vacuum Tins of 50

18-425

Consolidated Steel Corporation

General Offices:
25 Broadway, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Cable Address, "Consteco, New York"
CHINA OFFICE:
Nantung Building, 22 Kiukiang Road
SHANGHAI

Sole exporters of the commercial products of
Bethlehem Steel Company
The Brier Hill Steel Company
Cambria Steel Company
Lackawanna Steel Company
Lukens Steel Company
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
Republic Iron & Steel Company
Sharon Steel Hoop Company
The Trumbull Steel Company
Whitaker-Glessner Company
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company

CONSTECO
TRADE MARK

We are prepared to give prompt attention to inquiries for all forms of iron and steel products. Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, full particulars as to size, weight, grade, packing, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

Registering Scale Manufacture

Victor Bauer, Siegburg A. 31 a.d. Sieg (Rhld.). Germany
manufacturing as sole speciality
Patent Automatically Registering Weighing Machines
(attachable also as bagging scales)
The world brand
"PRACIS"

German Patent *Foreign Patent*

Made in all sizes for ***automatically*** weighing grain of every class, leguminous plants, maize, rice, coffee, palm kernels, dryed bananas, cocoa, pepper seed, ground nuts, fins and crystal sugar, sugar beet, dryed chips, potatoes, linseed, rapeseed, cottonseed, etc.

Crude oil, slate oil, wood oil, water, linseed oil, palm oil, coco oil, soya, oil, etc.

Coal, cement, salt, saltpetre, soda Thomasmeal, guano, and composition material in ceramics and potteries, the glass, and porcelain industry,
according to the nature of the material with a capacity of 156 t per hour

The **"Pracis"** patent weighing machine weighs, works, and registers absolutely correctly, reliably, and ***automatically, and reqnires neither attendance nor drive.***

Without a rival in the wide wide world its construction is most ingenious, its material of the very best, reliable, and durable. ***Cheapness. civility, and prompt delivery are guaranteed.***

It is on the grounds mentioned above that the **"Pracis"** scale has gained its ***world-renown*** and is in keen demand everywhere.

BRILLIANT TESTIMONIALS

On enquiry please state precisely for what class of material the scale is to be used, the specific gravity, and the average size of the material to be weighed. First-class solvent manufacturing agents wanted who must be good organizators, under fair conditions and for a permanent position.

18-426

"Japanese critics should not suspect the Chinese of harboring feelings of enmity against the Japanese people. As long as there are substantial obstacles in the way of a cordial rapprochement between the two peoples, such obstacles should, for their common interests be removed and the Washington Conference affords an excellent opportunity for doing so."

The Japanese memorandum defeats itself from the standpoint of international laws as well as from the standpoint of facts. This is the view of the *Shang Pao* which presents its grounds for arriving at this conclusion thus: "In seeking for the conducting of direct negotiations with China, Japan leans on three documents, the Versailles Treaty, the Twenty-one Demands of May 1915 and the notes exchanged September, 1918, concerning the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. None of these documents are or can be binding on China. In clauses 156, 157 and 158 it was specified that Germany should surrender her rights in Shantung in favor of Japan but it was precisely because China could not submit to these unjust clauses that she refused to become a party to the Versailles Treaty and refrained from signing it. The clause in the new Sino-German Treaty relating to Germany's impotence to restore Tsingtau to China is merely a statement of a political reality. No stretch of the imagination could make the clause read to mean that by this declaration Germany disputes the automatic reverting of her rights to China, or that it in any implies China's recognition of the said treaty.

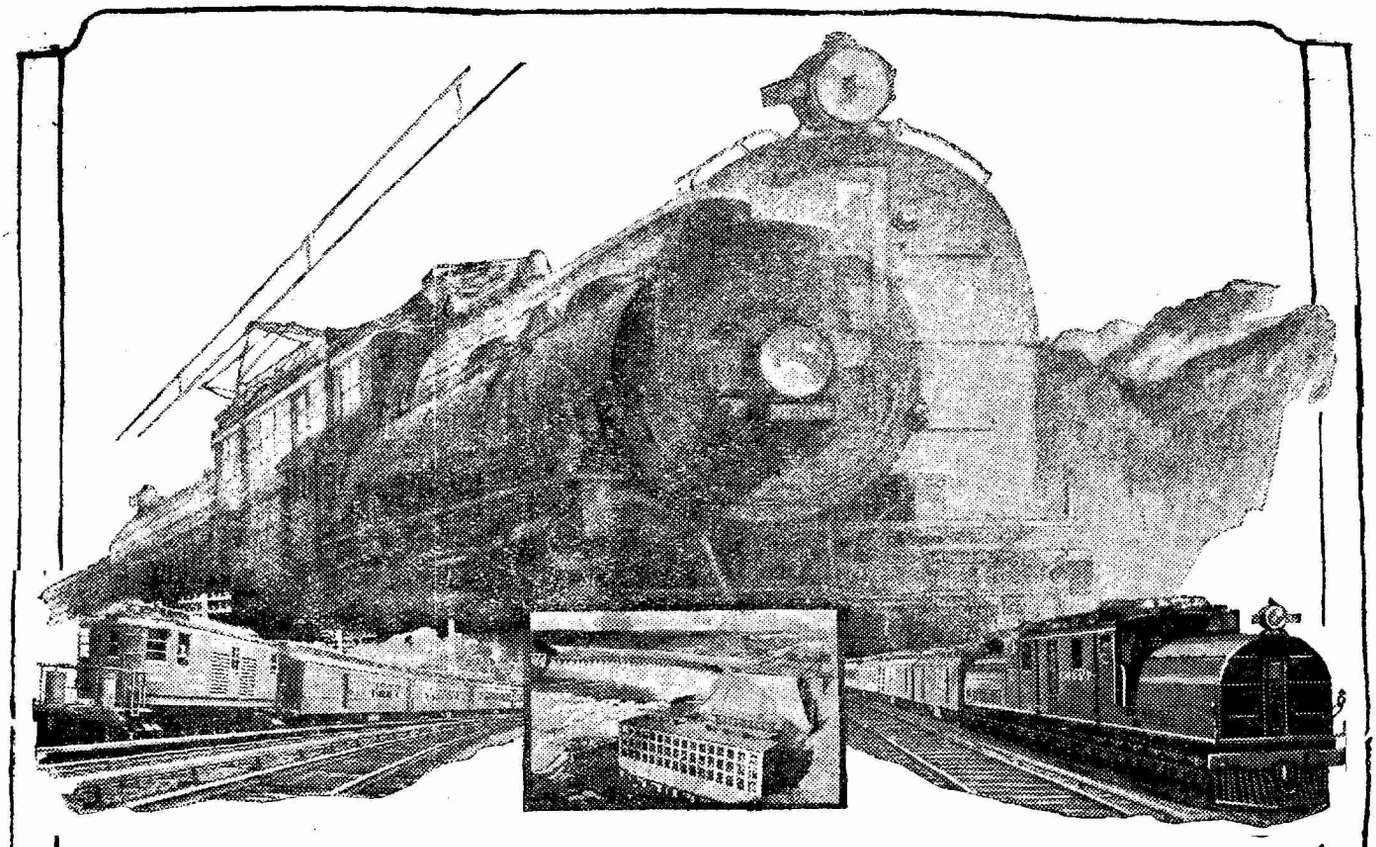
"In the case of the Twenty-one Demands and the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway they lack the elements of validity in that there are two clauses in the Provisional Constitution of the Chinese Republic. Nos. 28 and 35, which clearly specify that any pact to be binding on the nation must be formally ratified by Parliament. Moreover, there was threat of force used in the one case and the seduction of unjustifiable gains in the other. Such pacts being detrimental to the interests of world peace are required to be nullified under Articles Nos. 19 and 20 of the Constitution of the League of Nations.

"Reference to the Treaty signed between China and Germany on March 6, 1898, will show that that document contains the specific provision that Germany will refrain in perpetuity from transferring her leasehold to any other Power.

"With reference to actual events apart from the legal grounds that we have just touched upon, China so far has not been inconsistent in her attitude vis-a-vis direct negotiations. In a despatch dated the 22, of May last year the Waichiaopu asserted that direct negotiations were inopportune and to-day it repeats what was said then. On that occasion it was pointed out that China having failed to accomplish her objects at Versailles resulting in her refusal to sign the Versailles Treaty, could not see her way to open direct negotiations with Japan.

"The suggestion of concrete proposals cannot possibly be construed as hinting on conditions for the restoration of Tsingtau. Such a suggestion—it was strictly unofficial—would come from the lips of any Chinese desiring to see Sino-Japanese friendship restored as a result of Japan doing what is the plain dictate of international justice. The fact is that Japan can not name conditions without swallowing what her statesmen including Count Okuma had informed the world of Japan's sincere intention of returning Tsingtau to China, pronouncements none of which was accompanied by the slightest intimation of conditional surrender."

F. Z.



G-E Railroad Electrification Achievements

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Tunnel at Baltimore, Md.
New York Central R. R.
N. Y. City Terminal Division.
West Jersey & Seashore R. R.
Philadelphia to Atlantic City.
Great Northern Railway
Cascade Tunnel.
Michigan Central R. R.
Detroit Tunnel.
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific R. R.
Butte to Anaconda.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
Longest electrified line in the world.
Canadian Northern R. R.
Montreal Tunnel
Victorian R. R.
Melbourne, Australia.
South Manchurian R. R.
Fushun, China.
The Imperial Railways of Japan
Tokyo to Yokohama.
Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines
Tofo, Chile
Hershey Cuban Railway
Matanzas to Havana.
Paulista Railway.
Jundahy to Campinas, Brazil.

THE VISION IN THE EXHAUST

IN the wasteful exhaust of the powerful, steam locomotive, noisily laboring up grade amid a cloud of smoke and steam, the engineer sees the vision of a new and better locomotive.

This dream is now coming true. Each year more and more railroads are adopting electric motive power, as electricity proves in cold facts and indisputable figures the economy and increased haulage of electrification.

A few years ago electric locomotives were used only in tunnel service where noxious smoke and gases made the steam locomotive undesirable. Then electricity was adopted for terminal work where congested areas and business enterprise opposed the noisy, dirty steam engines.

Present traffic demands have opened a greater field and today entire railroad lines, hundreds of miles long, are being electrified. Electricity is revolutionizing transportation by making it cheaper, quicker, safer and more reliable.

Look for this mark of leadership in electrical development and manufacture.

International General Electric Company, Inc.

NEW YORK 120 Broadway — LONDON 83 Cannon St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Distributors for the General Electric Company outside of the United States

Representatives in the Far East

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai.
General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

11-58

18-427

China-Philippines Trade

中興銀行

The policy of rapid extension of its oriental trade, upon which America has so auspiciously and vigorously entered, will undoubtedly stimulate Chinese trade with the Philippine Islands; the nearby American outpost.

If you are interested in this market, the facilities of this modern commercial institution are tendered with confidence that you will find the service highly satisfactory.

Trade inquiries welcome

China Banking Corporation

Capital
Authorized, P.10,000,000
Subscribed, 6,000,000
Fully paid, 4,600,000

Manila, P. I.

Dee C. Chuan, President
Albino Sy Cip, V. Pres.
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital..... $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..... $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund..... $ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Who's Who in China

Chang Kuo-kan, Chief Justice of the Administrative Court
(張國淦)

Chang Kuo-kan, Chief Justice of the Administrative Court, was born in 1873 in Hupeh. He was awarded the degree of M. A. in 1903, through competitive examinations, and was a pupil of President Hsu Shih-chang.

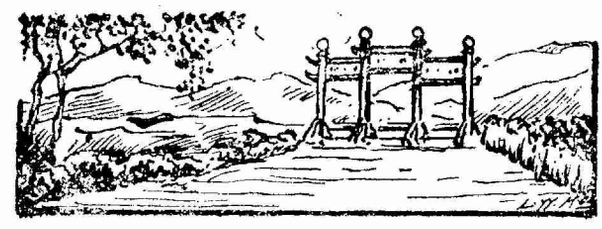
He was the Expectant Taotai in Heilungkiang in the Ching Dynasty and a member of the Bureau for the Compilation of the Constitution.

After the establishment of the Republic he became assistant chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Cabinet. He retired in a few months' time. In May 1912 he was appointed chief of the Merit Recording Bureau in the Cabinet.

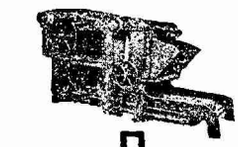
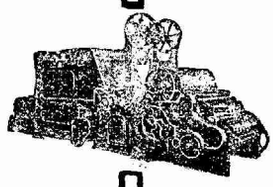
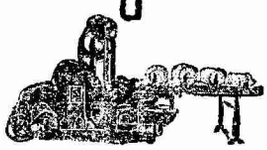
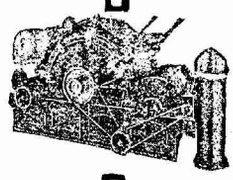
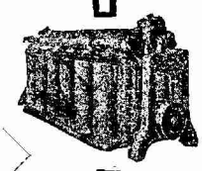
Later he became a member of the Political Council. In May 1915, he was appointed Minister of Education. In June 1916 he resigned from the post to be Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

One month later he was transferred from Peking to be Civil Governor of Heilungkiang. In November of the same year he became chief secretary of the Cabinet.

In July 1917 he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He resigned a few months later. After an interval of some time he was appointed Chief Justice of the Administrative Court, which position he is holding today.

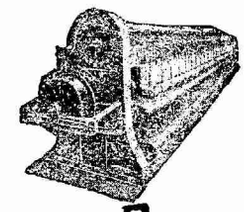
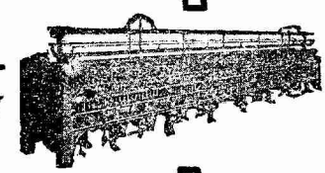
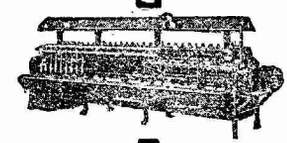
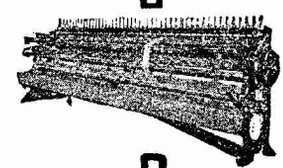
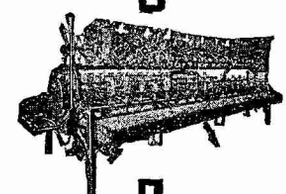


Complete Equipment
Cotton Machinery
Built by Specialists

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.
PICKER AND CARD ROOM MACHINERY

Feeders	Intermediate Pickers	Drawing Frames
Openers	Finisher Pickers	Slubbers
Conveyers	Thread Extractors	Intermediate Frames
Bale Breakers	Roving Waste Openers	Roving Frames
Breaker Pickers	Revolving Top Flat Cards	Jack Frames

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
RING SPINNING & TWISTING MACHINERY

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY
WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY

Spoolers	Reels	Spindles for Cotton and Silk
Beam Warpers	Doublers	
Ball Warpers	Banding Machines	
Skein Winders	Card Grinders	

SOLE AGENTS

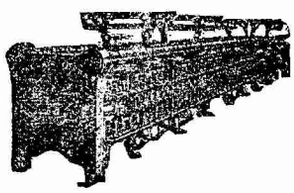
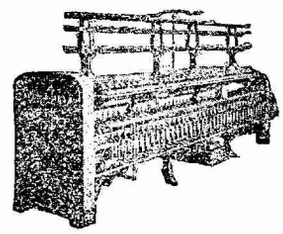
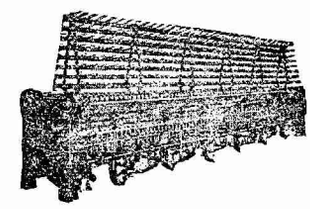
IN CHINA

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

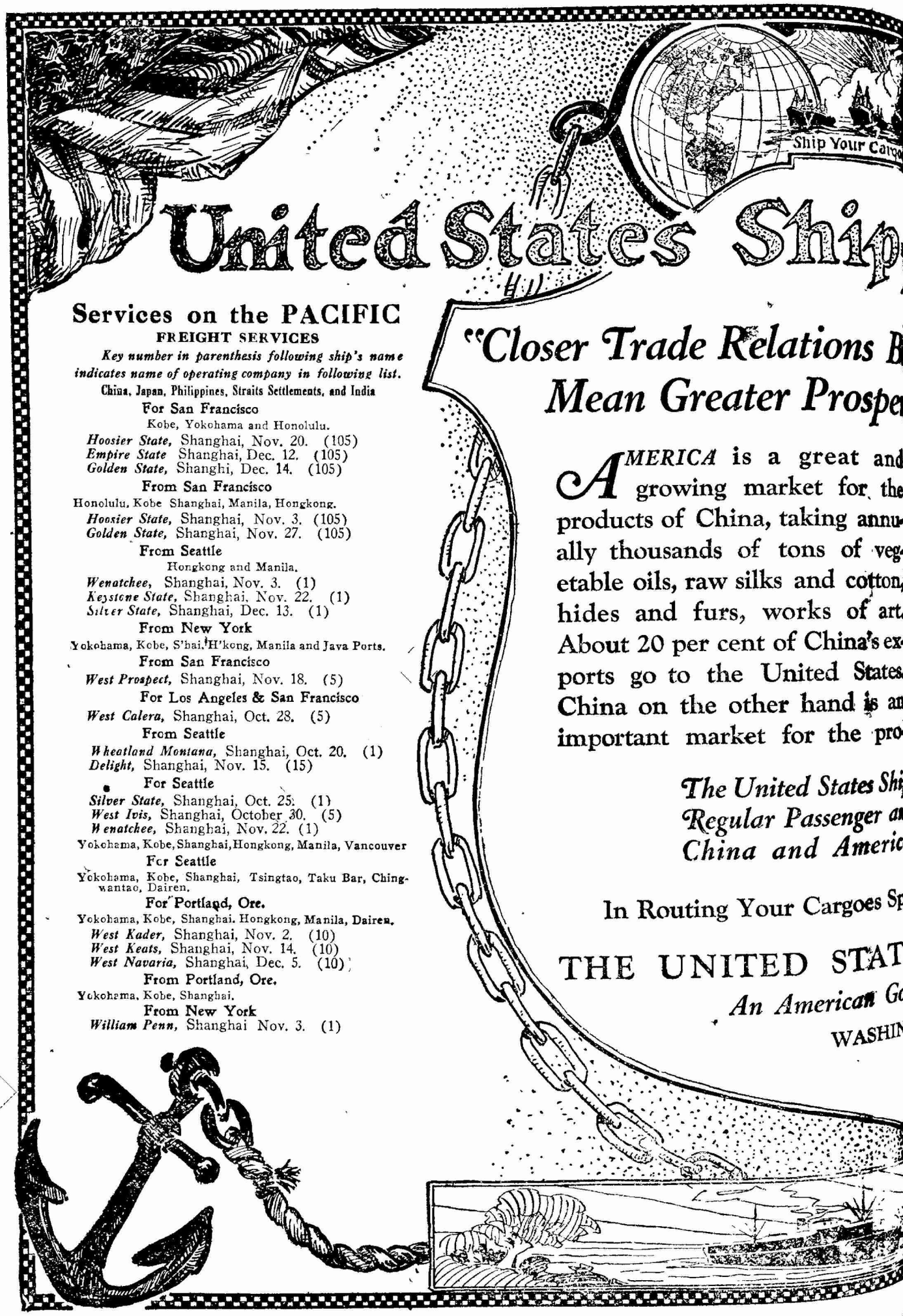
9 NINGPO ROAD
SHANGHAI

Telegraphic address 7006

Telephone Central 5387-88

18-429


Ship Your Cargo
United States Ship
"Closer Trade Relations B
Mean Greater Prosper
AMERICA is a great and growing market for the products of China, taking annually thousands of tons of vegetable oils, raw silks and cotton, hides and furs, works of art. About 20 per cent of China's exports go to the United States. China on the other hand is an important market for the pro
The United States Shi
Regular Passenger an
China and Americ
In Routing Your Cargoes Sp
THE UNITED STAT
An American Go
WASHIN

Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco

Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)
Empire State Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghi, Dec. 14. (105)

From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)

From New York

Yokohama, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports.

From San Francisco

West Prospect, Shanghai, Nov. 18. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 28. (5)

From Seattle

Wheatland Montana, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (1)
Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 15. (15)

For Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 30. (5)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai. Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

West Kader, Shanghai, Nov. 2. (10)
West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 14. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, Dec. 5. (10)

From Portland, Ore.

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.

From New York

William Penn, Shanghai Nov. 3. (1)

merican Boats

ing Board Services

een China and America for Both Republics"

cts of American industries tak- g annually millions of dollars rth of American machinery, el, mineral oils, tobacco, elec- ical and railway materials, mber, and cotton. China is w purchasing about 17 per cent her needs in the United States. he trade between China and merica has much more than ubled in the last ten years.

Board Maintains a go Service Between d Other Nations

American Ships *Both Ways!*

SHIPPING BOARD

ent Institution

, D. C.

Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco

Hongkong via Manila.

Empire State, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)

For San Francisco

Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai. Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec. 14. (105)

For Seattle

Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

From Seattle

Manila via Hongkong.

Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (3)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)

From San Francisco.

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

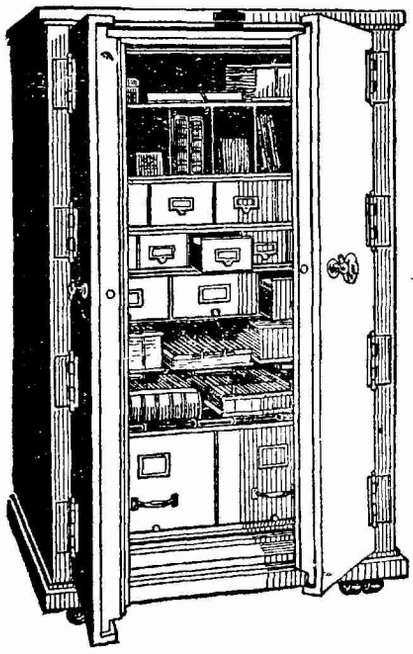
(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
1B Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.

18-431



THE SAFE-CABINET

Safeguard your records from destruction by fire

BUSINESS records are the life blood of any enterprise. They must be safeguarded at any cost.

THE SAFE-CABINET is built to protect records. It is a safe and a filing cabinet combined. In it you keep all business records, in easily available files, so that they are constantly at your instant command, and they are protected against danger at all times.

Laboratory tests, confirmed by many actual fire tests, have proved the ability of THE SAFE-CABINET to withstand destructive blazes, with the structural strength to stand heavy pressures under collapsed buildings. Yet THE SAFE-CABINET is comparatively light in weight. It is equipped with all modern, improved filing devices. It bears the class "A" and "B" label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

There is a SAFE-CABINET built to suit your requirements, equipped with every kind of filing device required. ∴ ∵ ∴

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

The Safe-Cabinet *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*

Shanghai's Y. W. C. A. Campaign

The annual finance campaign conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association has been in progress since October 11 and will close, it is hoped, with the desired $15,000 secured on October 28. The total amount reported thus far is about $12,000. Last year $14,500 was raised. The slightly larger amount needed for this year is an indication of a normal growth in the work. The $15,000 is for the budget difference for the Shanghai branch at 11a Quinsan Road and for its share in the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations which, from offices at 3 Hongkong Road, directs the extention of the work throughout China.

Four days after the opening of the campaign the death occurred of the national general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Grace L. Coppock, for the past nine years its principal leader. In the face of this loss, the members and friends of the association are pressing forward to achieve the object of the campaign, confident that in no better way can they carry on the spirit of their leader who gave her life to the women of China.

It is interesting to watch the friendly and close rivalry between the various teams which are headed by: Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Mrs. A. J. Welch, Mrs. C. C. Nieh, Mrs. Carlton Lacy, Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, Mrs. Y. C. Tong, Mrs. Myien, Mrs. L. E. McLachlin, Miss T. T. Woo, Dr. Phoebe Stone, Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Mrs. Mi Ling, Mrs. Y. M. Chien, Mrs. Z. S. Yangfi and Miss Me Ling Soong.

Following are the names of those who are assisting in the campaign in exective or advisory capacities:—

Campaign executive committee: Mrs. T. H. Lee, Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Fong F. Sec, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mrs. L. E. McLachlin, Mrs. H. C. Mei, Miss Z. G. Nyien. Miss Lucy Sung, Mrs. W. Y. Sung, Mrs. T. T. Wong.

Campaign advisory committee: Y. M. Chien, Mrs. E. M. Gull. W. J. Hawkins, T. M. Knight, Dr. T H. Lee, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, C. C. Nieh, G. H. Stitt, Y. C. Tong, H. T. Zia.

Patrons: H. H. Arnold, C. W. Atkinson, K. P. Chen, T. E. Doremus, Percy Fowler, E. S. Little

No. 115
No. 115 Diameter of body 15 ins.
No. 118 Diameter of body 18 ins.

MOORE HOT BLASTS

A good heating stove is essential for your comfort during cold and freezing weather. Moore Hot Blasts are absolutely smoke proof, are fed from a drop feed door from the top—no chance for servants to burn a hole in your rug—come fully equipped with extra large ash pan, a dandy poker and shaker and have a steel body with bottom of extra heavy steel plates, double seamed to body making joint positively air-tight.

Any fuel convenient will give good result; soft, hard or lignite coal, coke or wood.

They come in two sizes, No. 115 is 15 inches in diameter and No. 118 is 18 inches in diameter. Stock at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, priced as follows ex-godown any of the three points mentioned above.

No. 115 Tls. 55.00 ***No. 118 Tls. 65.00***

American Trading Company

Shanghai—Tientsin
Hankow

INTERNATIONAL BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL AND FOREIGN TRADE

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

A COMBINED SERVICE OF

BANKING — SHIPPING — TRAVEL — TRADE

Through the branches listed below, the offices in the United States and Canada and over 10,000 banking and shipping correspondents throughout the world, there is available a complete organization for the efficient handling of your international business.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offices in Europe, Africa and South America

Antwerp
Athens
Barcelona
Basle
Berlin
Bordeaux
Bremen
Brussels
Buenos Aires
Cairo
Coblenz
Constantinople
Copenhagen
Christiania
Edinburgh
Genoa
Glasgow
Gothenburgh
Hamburg
Havre
Liverpool
London
Lucerne
Manila
Marseilles
Montevideo
Naples
Nice
Ostend
Paris
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
Rotterdam
Southampton
Stockholm
Valparaiso
Warsaw
Zurich

Offices in the Far East

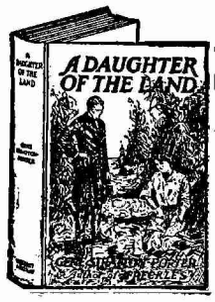
SHANGHAI—8 KIUKIANG ROAD

YOKOHAMA—73 Settlement
KOBE—31B Akashi-Machi
MANILA—36 Escolta

AMERICAN EXPRESS

HONGKONG—11 Queens Road Central
TIENTSIN—27 Victoria Road
CALCUTTA—C-6 Clive Buildings

18-433



Popular Fiction.

Bojer:	Our Kingdom	$2.00
Burt:	Hidden Creek	4.00
Carswell:	Open the Door	5.00
Cullum:	The Heart of Unaga	4.00
Dell:	The Top of the World	4.35
Dreiser:	Twelve Men	4.00
Grey:	The Mysterious Rider	5.00
Hamsun:	Hunger	5.00
MacGrath:	The Drums of Jeopardy	4.00
McKean:	Making Good	4.00
Marshall:	The Strength of the Pines	4.60
Merwin:	In Red and Gold	5.00
Montgomery:	Rainbow Valley	3.40
Morley:	The Haunted Bookshop	3.85
Morris:	The Cresting Wave	3.50
Mundy:	The Eye of Zeitoon	4.00
Nicholson:	Blacksheep! Blacksheep!	4.50
Norris:	Harriet and the Piper	4.00
Parker:	Wild Youth and Another	2.25
Poole:	Blind, A Story of These Times	5.00
Raine:	The Big Town Round-up	4.00
Simpson:	The Bite of Benin	1.60
Sinclair:	Burned Bridges	1.80
White:	The Rose Dawn	5.00
Widdemer:	I've Married Majorie	3.60
Willsie:	Lydia of the Pines	3.40

Edward Evans & Sons Ltd.

30 N. Szechuen Road **Shanghai**

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Price

Standard 5 Passenger Touring

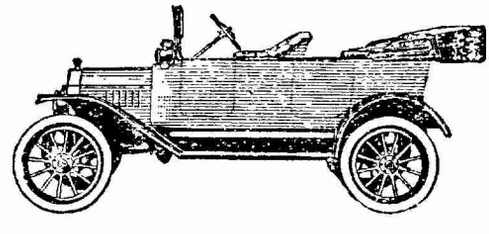
Tls. 1095

Electric starter is extra Tls. 150

HUDFORD MOTORS

601-603 THIBET ROAD

Phone: C—3804. **SHANGHAI**



18-434

V. G. Lyman, William Morris, John Prentice, J. W. Ross, Chu Pau San, Frederick Sites, A. Brooke-Smith. and Dr. C. T. Wong.

The executive secretaries for the campaign are: Miss Rosalee Venable and Miss Edith Sawyer. Mrs. Fong F. Sec is treasurer.

Men and Events

Liang Shih-yi, former Premier of China, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on Wednesday, October 26.

Construction work on the new dry dock of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works will begin on November 1.

Jack Mason, proprietor of the "Yellow Lantern" shop in the Astor House, has returned from a business trip to Hongkong and Canton.

The first meeting of the year of the American College Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, at 5 Yang Terrace, Shanghai.

John K. Caldwell, American Consul at Kobe, has been ordered to Chita by the State Department. Mr. Caldwell will spend three months in Siberia.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren, a son at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, on Wednesday, October 26. Mr. Ren is manager of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation.

The Shanghai Race Club award to the Charing Cross Hospital, London, was dedicated by the Princess Louise on October 21. A. R. Burkill represented the club on the occasion.

Regular sailings every two weeks by U. S. Shipping Board passenger vessels from Seattle have been announced by the Shanghai office of the Admiral Line, Pacific Steamship Company.

Lord Northcliffe, the famous English newspaper publisher, is expected to arrive in Shanghai soon. He is now making a tour of the Far East, after having spent some time in the United States.

Mrs. T. W. Stedman left Shanghai for Peking on Saturday to join her husband. Mr. Stedman is in charge of the newly opened office of the United States Steel Products Company in Peking.

Mrs. A. H. Miles, wife of Captain Miles of the *U. S. S. Elcano*, left Shanghai on October 22 for Nanking, where she will join her husband enroute to Ichang. The *Elcano* will spend the winter in Ichang.

Major General Francis J. Kernan, commander of the Philippine department of the U. S. Army, who has been in Tientsin inspecting the 15th U. S. Infantry at that city, is expected to arrive in Shanghai soon.

Charles E. Yeater, former acting Governor-general of the Philippines, and Carson Taylor, owner and publisher of *The Manila Daily Bulletin*, passed through Shanghai on the *Silver State* on October 25, enroute to the United States.

Lieu Ts-yue, formerly a military commander at Suyang, Kompo, was assassinated at his home in Frenchtown, Shanghai, on Tuesday, October 18. Lieu is supposed to have been a close companion of the revolutionary Han Hwei.

A Halloween party for the children of the members and their friends will be held at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, on Saturday, October 29. Mrs. A. R. Hager is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

H. E. Senhor Batalha de Freitas, Portuguese Minister to China, and doyen of the diplomatic body, sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong on Tuesday, October 25. He has been ordered to Macao to investigate the boundary dispute which has arisen there.

The Catholics of Shanghai entertained at a reception in honor of the Reverend Father Taggert, an American missionary enroute to Kwantung, and six American nuns at the St. Joseph's Catholic Association rooms on Avenue Edward VII, on Saturday, October 22.

The East China intercollegiate tennis championship for the year of 1921 was won by the Shanghai College in the finals against St. John's University. The Shanghai team took five straight matches, three singles and two doubles. The St. John's team had held the championship for four years.

Hollington K. Tong, associate editor of the *Review*, and Hin Wong, representative of the *Review* in Canton, are enroute to China after having attended the session of the World Press Congress held at Honolulu from October 4 to 20. Both men addressed the Congress and were well received.

"Remington TYPEWRITERS—

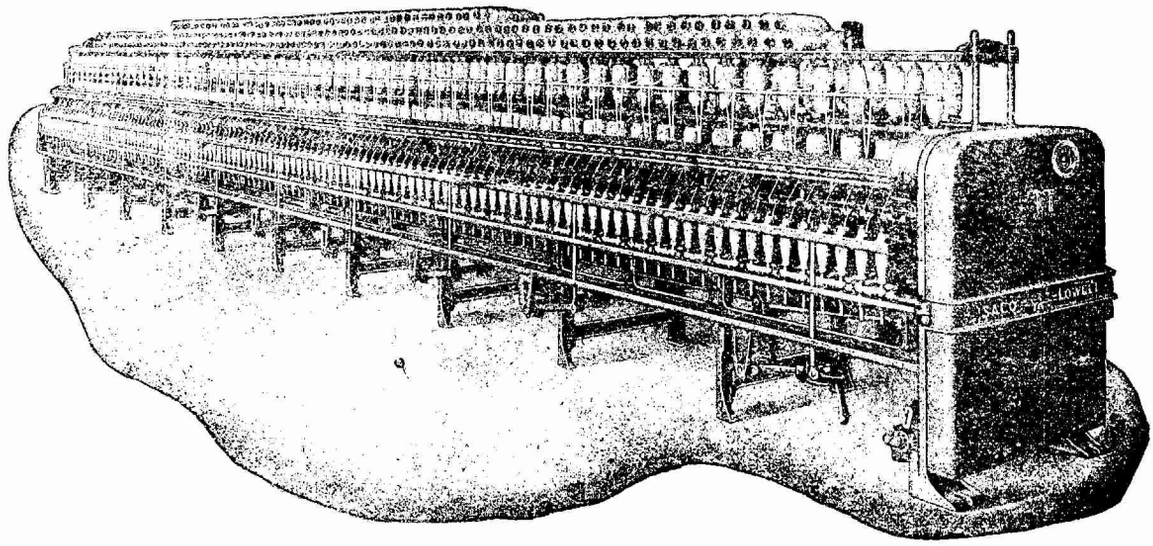
—set the Standard for the World.

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Representatives for China
including Hongkong and Macao.
Branches—Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin.

18-435

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by
Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Agents in China

Former United States Senator James D. Phelan of San Francisco is now making a tour of the Orient, according to announcements from that city. Senator Phelan was an active supporter of the Shantung reservation in the Senate and has also been identified with the California anti-alien legislation.

H.-K. Norton, formerly of the faculty of Tsing Hua College, Peking, who has been traveling in Siberia as a correspondent for American and Far Eastern publications, including *The Weekly Review*, is in Shanghai enroute to Canton for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger Syndicate*. Mr. Norton is accompanied by his wife.

Jabin Hsu, of *The China Press*, and K. P. Wong, of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, have gone to Washington to attend the Pacific Conference. Both men have been in attendance at the meeting of the World Press Congress at Honolulu, which closed on October 20. They joined the Chinese delegation at Honolulu on the same date.

"The Chinese Dragon," was the subject of a lecture given before the literary department of the American Woman's Club by L. N. Hayes on Friday afternoon, October 28, at the Royal Asiatic Hall, Shanghai. The address was based on an extended study made by Mr. Hayes on the dragon in the literature, superstitions and festivals of the Chinese people.

Approximately 300 delegates have arrived in Shanghai to participate in the National Citizens' Diplomatic Association Conference which is to be held shortly. No definite date has been announced for the meeting. In the manifesto issued, the Northern and Southern governments are criticized by the members for the continuance of civil strife instead of moving for the unification of the country.

D. J. Lewis, formerly of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, has been appointed secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, Shanghai. The offices of the chamber will be removed to the Robert Dollar Building, Canton Road, on November 1. Don D. Patterson, of the *Weekly Review*, has been acting secretary of the chamber since the resignation of W. A. Chapman.

The winter course of lectures on China to be given by the American University Club of Shanghai was inaugurated with a talk on "The Chinese People," by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, at the Union Club on the night of October 21. The address consisted of an historical survey of the development of the Chinese people from early times, including anthropological and sociological data. The second lecture on China geographically will be given by Robert Fitch of Hangchow soon.

Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and president of the World Press Congress, whose sessions have just closed in Honolulu, will visit China during the latter part of November. While in this country he will deliver a series of lectures to the students of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and to the class in journalism at St. John's University, Shanghai. Dean Williams, who is widely known in the Orient, will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Gordon of Columbia, Missouri.

News from North China

Stephen Power and James Watts, both well-known in Tientsin, have formed a partnership with the firm name "Power and Watts" for all kinds of insurance business.

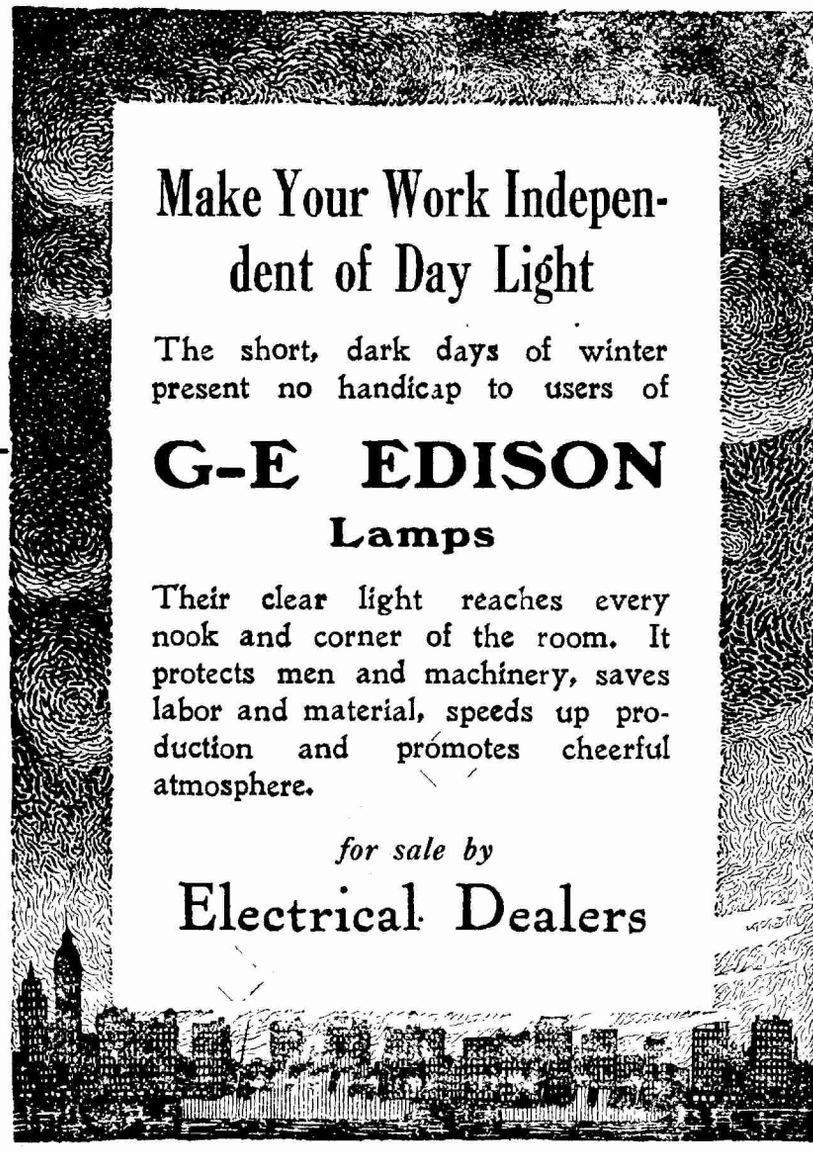
Donald Stewart of E. W. Frazar and Co., Tientsin, Returned last week from an extensive trip through South and Central China. Mr. Stewart reports that business conditions have greatly improved in the South.

According to the *Peking Morning Post*, the Aeronautical Department of the Chinese government is negotiating for a new loan of £2,000,000 with a certain British company for the purpose of meeting its dire financial needs.

Hugh Byas editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, accompanied by Mrs. Byas, arrived in Peking on the morning of the October 19 for a short stay. They expect to remain in China for about one month, visiting other cities after leaving the Capital.

Albert C. Hall, manager for the East of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., is on a business trip to Peking and is staying at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. Mr. Hall has appointed Tipper and Company as principal agents in Peking.

H. F. Handley Derry, British Vice-Consul in Tientsin, who is leaving early in November on furlough, will sail by *s. s. Taiyo Maru* returning to England by way of America. Mr. Handley Derry has been in the British Consular Service in China since 1901.



Make Your Work Independent of Day Light

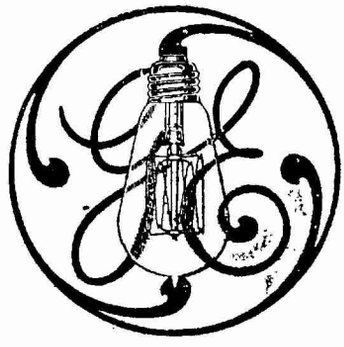
The short, dark days of winter present no handicap to users of

G-E EDISON
Lamps

Their clear light reaches every nook and corner of the room. It protects men and machinery, saves labor and material, speeds up production and promotes cheerful atmosphere.

for sale by

Electrical Dealers



Distributors for China

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Branch Offices

Throughout China

18-437

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL G. $4,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS G. $621,000

HEAD OFFICE: 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 BRANCHES OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

SHANGHAI BRANCH

7 Kiukiang Road *Tel. C.—Nos. 5874 & 5875*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Candian Dollars, Sterling, Interest Rates on Application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce
中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China, April 12, 1919.

Authorized Capital *U. S. $10,000,000*
Paid-up Capital *U. S. $ 5,000,000*

Head Office: PEKING

Branches:
Hankow, Harbin, Manila,
Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang,
Tientsin, Tsinan.

Correspondents throughout the world, including the interior of China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 11A Nanking Road
Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 5842 & 5843.
E. KANN, *Manager*
SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

The Ministry of Communications have lately appointed Hsu Shih-jang, Vice-Minister, as the director of the International Communication Bureau, with Dr. C. C. Wang and T. H. Wong to assist him. Chang Hu was made the technical expert of the Bureau.

A large number of the newly elected M. P., s have arrived in the Capital and have been very active in influencing the government to call the new parliament. They have held several meetings already. A number of the local newspaper men are backing them up in their present activities.

Yeh Kung-cho, the High Industrial Commissioner, has sent in a memorandum to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce recommending the improvement of the Chinese tea so as to meet the demand and standard requirements of the European and American markets.

The ladies of the Methodist Mission in Tientsin held a brilliant reception on the afternoon of October 15, in the new kindergarden building for Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wigton, Mrs. J. F. Newman, Miss Conover, Miss Lillian Halfpenny and Miss Lora Battin. More than fifty were present.

O. D. Rasmussen won the Tientsin lawn tennis championship in the finals in the afternoon of last Sunday in a warmly contested match with Shih Sheng-tsai. Mr. Rasmussen won the second, fourth and fifth sets, scoring 6-0, 6-3, and 6-1 respectively. Mr. Wang won the first and third sets, scoring 6-3 and 6-4 respectively.

Twenty million rounds of rifle ammunition, 8,500 rounds of gun ammunition, and 6,000,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, have been fired in the recent fightings along the Yangtze Valley. Ten million dollars have been squandered in this squabble, of which $4,000,000 has not yet been cleared off.

General Kernan, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, U. S. Army, conducted an inspection of the 15th Infantry stationed in Tientsin on the morning of October 18 instant. On the next day General Kernan left for Tangshan to hold inspection there. From there he will proceed to Peking where he will spend one week.

On the afternoon of October 19, two popular young people of Peking were married. Patrick Thaddeus Carey of the China Electric Company, who is a professor at the Peking Government University, was the groom. The bride was Miss Elizabeth MacAllister Mathieson, sister-in-law of Alexander Ramsay. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Ramsay.

The Mothers' Club of Tientsin held the first meeting of the season on last Wednesday at the A. B. C. Club. The new members were welcomed by the senior members. At the end of the social program, Mrs. E. K. Lowry presented an excellent paper on "The Natural Instincts of Children and Their Proper Development." After the program the business meeting was held.

The Central government is reported to have wired to General Chang Tso-lin to the effect that General Chang Hsun the former monarchical leader, is apt to be appointed to the post of the commander-in-chief of forces to be engaged in extirpating the bandits in the three special administrative circuits instead of to the post of the super tuchun of the Yangtze Valley.

Dr. C. T. Wang came up to the capital on the October 16 for the purpose of taking up his duties as chancellor of the Chunghua University. With the excuse that he is in lack of practical experience in diplomatic questions and is not acquainted with the real intricacy of Peking politics, Dr. Wang has flatly declined the offer of several political and official posts by President Hsu.

Nearly $5,000,000 dollars have been turned over to the Chinese government as the salt surplus for the month of September. It is said that half of this amount will be devoted to the payment of principal and interests on domestic loans, while the other half will be appropriated for the repayment of provincial loans that had been contracted by Hupei, Kiangsu and Fukien.

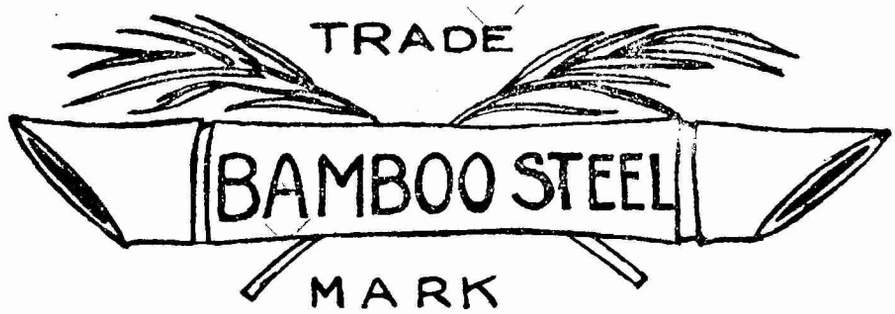
Dr. J. C. Ferguson, political advisor to the Chinese government has submitted to the President a report dealing with the question of opium suppression. The suggestions contained there in have attracted the attention of the chief executive who immediately referred the report to the Ministries of the Interior, of War, of Communications and of Foreign Affairs, for the necessary actions to be taken by those departments.

The officers of the 15th Infantry in Tientsin gave a dance at the Tientsin A. B. C. Club on the evening of the October 14 in honor of the officers who are leaving Tientsin in a few days for the United States, among whom are: Majors Robinson and Stanley, Captains Thompson, Moore, Handing, Garze, Ready, Lancaster, Colburn, Bell and Machen. Those leaving for Manila are: Major Wiley, Captains Ketcham, Marsh, Wood, Siefert and Lieutenant Moore.

Bamboo Steel

OUR MAKE IS A DEPENDABLE
HIGH GRADE STEEL

MADE IN U.S.A.



LOOK FOR THIS CHOP

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

UNION BUILDING
THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI (CHINA)
NO.15 NAKADORI. MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO (JAPAN.)

18-439

MODERN DEMOCRACIES

the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce 2 vol...$21.00

A significant interpretation of democracy as a whole, *by a man of large experience in public life* and of keen judgment. Its aim is "to present a general view of the phenomena hitherto observed in government of an earlier type, showing what are the principal forms that type has taken, the tendencies each form has developed, the progress achieved in creating institutional machinery, and, above all—for this the ultimate test of excellence—what Democracy has accomplished or failed to accomplish as compared with other kinds of government for the well being of each people."

Chinese American Pub. Co.

THE AMERICAN BOOK SHOP

25 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road

SHANGHAI

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds.
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

18-440

Premier Chin Yun-peng called officially on President, Hsu in the afternoon of last Wednesday to withdraw his resignation, and resumed his duties at the Cabinet on the morning of October 20. This action on the part of the Premier is looked upon as closing the Cabinet trouble for the present at least. It is understood that Pan Fu not only will remain in the office but may possibly be made the full Minister of Finance instead of acting.

Shortly after five o'clock on the afternoon of the October 19 Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to Peking, handed to Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan's reply to China's memorandum of October 5 regarding the Shantung Question. The official text of the reply was made public in the afternoon of the following day. An official translation of it in a summarized form appeared in the papers on Friday morning.

A loan of $3,000,000 was secured by the Chinese government from the Fu Tung Company, a Chinese concern, last week. It was negotiated through Li Shu-shun, the Superintendent of the Customs in Tientsin and the agreement was signed on the afternoon of October 14 the terms being that the payment of the loan is made at 91; interest 18 percent; repayment of the principle begins in 1922 in monthly instalments of $300,000; the security is the salt surplus.

Rev A de C. Sowerby was given a farewell dinner by the Board of Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association at the Grand Hotel de Pekin on the evening of October 14. Bishop Norris, the president of the association, was in the chair and spoke in very high terms of the unfailing energy tact, and inspiring influence of Mr. Sowerby during the three years that he had been general secretary of the associations, the success of which had been largely due to him.

Nan Kai College, Tientsin, celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its founding on the October 17. The ceremony was performed in the morning before 1,400 students and more than 100 graduates and guests. Many speeches were delivered, the principal one being that by Hsiung Hsi-lin. In the afternoon an athletic exhibition was given. In the evening the annual play was presented, which, given in the usual spirited Nankai style, brought a happy end to the day's festival.

Five hundred Chinese women and girls will participate in the blue triangle pageant of the Peking Y. W. C. A. to be held in the Central Park on the afternoon of October 21. The event will be in the nature of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the association in Peking. The patronesses for the occasion are Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Mrs. Sun Pao-chi Mrs. Ting Chen, Lady Alston, Mrs. J. Gould Schurman, Madame Veralda, Mrs. F. W. Stevens and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich.

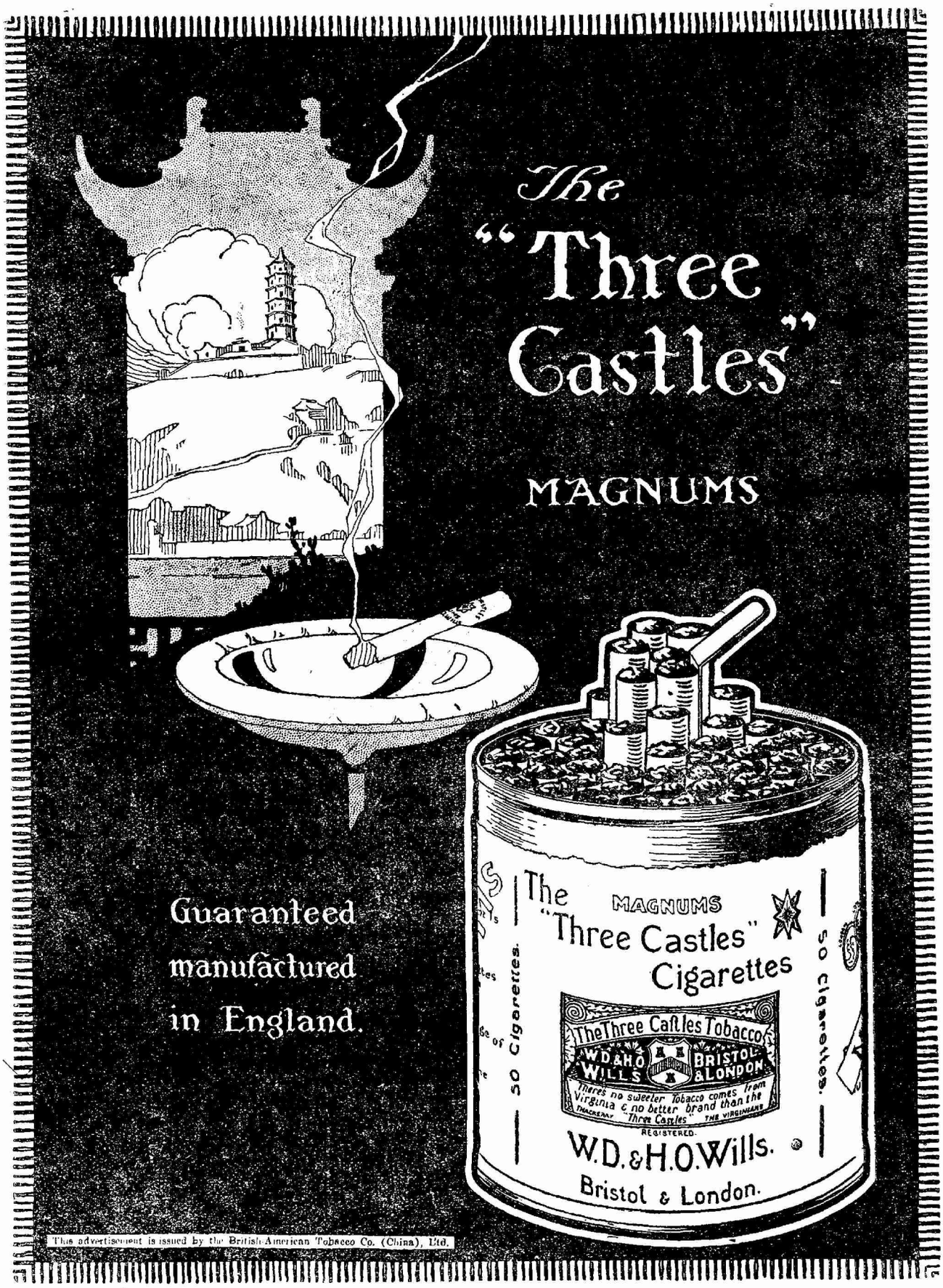
The School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts has arranged an exhibition of paintings by N. M. Guschin at the Little Studio, Military Compound, Ex-Austrian Legation, for a period of one week commencing Thursday October 20. Mr. Guschin is a talented Russian painter, who has just come to Peking. He studied under the famous painters Posternak, Korovin and Vasnetzoff in the Academy of Painting at Moscow, where he graduated with high honours.

Fourteen lawyers from Philippines, three American lawyers from Shanghai, fifty-seven attorneys from Japan and three Russians from Harbin, have already arrived in Peking to attend the International Bar Association Conference. The association will entertain the press representatives on October 21, one day before the opening of the conference, and will be entertained by President Hsu on October 23, and by the Premier and the Minister of Justice on October 24, the last day of the conference.

While General Tien Chung-yu is tendering his resignation from the governorship of Shantung, both the Mukden and the Chihli factions are fighting each other hard after the vacancy to be thus created. The nominee of Chang Tso-lin is General Wang Chan-yuan, ex-Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupei, and that of Tsao Kun is General Chao Yu-ko, Defence Commissioner of Tientsin, who has the prospect of promoting to the post of the Assistant Inspector General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

The Peking government is in receipt of a report from Hu Wei Teh, Minister to Japan, to the effect that in addition to the official delegation with Prince Togosawa as chief delegate, there is a Japanese commercial delegation to the United States under the leadership of Viscount Shibusawa. The mission of the latter is reported to be unofficial. In reality, Viscount Shibusawa and his aides will represent Japanese commercial interests at the Washington Conference in an advisory capacity to the Japanese official delegation.

Professor C. H. Robertson delivered a concise and and interesting lecture on Einstein's theory of relattiivy

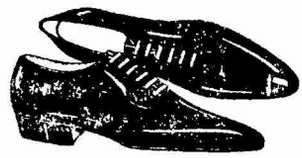

The "Three Castles"
MAGNUMS
Guaranteed manufactured in England.
The MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
50 Cigarettes.
The Three Castles Tobacco
W.D.&H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the "Three Castles"
REGISTERED.
W.D.&H.O.Wills.
Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Walk-Over Dress Shoes

For the Man who cares.

In evening attire, where the niceties of a quality shoe are so important, you appreciate the Walk-Over Dress Shoe.

We submit here a style that is in high favor. Our "Devon" Model.



Phoenix, Interwoven and Eldorado Silk Socks

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

THE ONLY COMPLETE WINDING SYSTEM

MACHINES FOR WINDING

Filling for Looms, Cones for Knitting, Tubes for Twisting, Warps, Braiders, Thread, Binder Twine, Rope and Electrical Coils

PARIS. MANCHESTER.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TOKIO. OSAKA

Cable Address
LEESON BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

BOSTON U.S.A.

before a large and enthusiastic andience on last Tuesday at the Tientsin Union Church Literary and Social Guild. The lecture which Professor Robertson gave in Peking at the Union Medical College on the evening of the October 20 was an "every day language" talk on the wireless telephone. The college's auditorium, where the lecture was delivered was taxed to the utmost by persons who were eager to understand the "ins and outs" of the radio telephony.

C. H. de Chabannes, private secretary to Mr. Sellier, manager of the Peking branch of the Banque Industrielle, was killed last Sunday afternoon in the fifth race of the Peking Club's Autumn Race meet when his pony tripped in endeavoring to make one of the muddy-hurdles in the steeplechase. His foot was caught in a stirrup and before other riders could get to his aid the frantic mount had literally pounded him to pieces. De Chabannes was only 27 years old and came to China less than a year ago. He was well likely in Peking, where he made his home, and keen sympathy has been expressed for his mother, who is now in Paris.

The Bank of China has declared that hereafter it cannot advance any money on checks from the Ministry of Finance or from any other government organs unless they have sufficient deposits in the bank. It has also requested the government that the authorities of the Ministry of Finance be strictly instructed not to issue checks which are not covered by deposits. The bank's taking such a strong attitude is known to be due to the recent scuffle occurred in the bank's premises between some soldiers of General Chiang Kuei-ti and Chen Wei, chief of the Treasury Department of the Ministry, in which the latter was roughly handled by the former.

Lodging at the Talu Hotel in Peking a clever man named Wu Ching-huang is accused of making counterfeit Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes which have been circulated far and wide. Individuals and shops in many places have been cheated times without number. Later, the bank authorities seeing counterfeits of their notes on the market, at once requested the arrest and punishment of the culprit. Unfortunately the forger had fled before the police could get hold of him, but, urgent orders have been given to all the police stations and substations to bring the forger to justice. A few days ago, a suspect was traced by the police to the most flourishing part of the city where a smart capture was effected. The alleged forger is now under custody at a police station in Peking.

Dr. W. W. Yen has definitely given up the idea of going to Washington. In a memorial to the President, Dr. Yen enumerated the reasons who he was unable to leave at this time, and has suggested that either Dr. Woo or Dr. Sze be appointed chief delegate. The question of chief delegate was brought up and thoroughly discussed at the regular Thursday cabinet meeting. A majority of the Cabinet members are inclined to the choice of Dr. Koo to undertake this important post. From other source it has been learned that most likely there will be no chief delegate. The Chinese government does not feel that such an appointment is necessary, inasmuch as that none of the other powers invited to the Conference have appointed any one of their delegates as the chief delegate.

The test flight of a Chinese student aviator at Nanyuan has resulted in the severe injury of two of Chang Tso-lin's soldiers and the capture and maltreatment of the unfortunate young aviator by the Mukden soldiers The accident took place on last Monday, the cause of it being that the aviator landed, in a wrong place, in the neighborhood of a barracks where there were many soldiers coming out from their quarters, standing and watching the flight and descending of the plane. The comrades of the injured soldiers were so excited that they maltreated the student pilot and took him to their barracks where he is still remaining and might be kept indefinitely. The Aviation Department are doing their best to get him released. There is much possibility of the aviation headquarters leaving Nanyuan in favor of Chang's troops to avoid further trouble for it has been known that Chang's barrack at Nanyuan constitute serious impediment to aviation activities.

Peking, October 21, 1921.

News from Central China

Norwood F. Allman, the newly appointed American Vice Consul for Chungking, Szechuen, went up river by way of Hankow this week to assume charge in the new American Consulate at Chungking.

A branch of the Chekiang Industrial Bank will be opened in Hankow next month. The bank premises have been secured in the British Concession, and will be ready for occupation before November 3.

A. M. Sherman, dean of the divinity school of Boone University, Wuchang, is now acting president of the uni-

American Trading Company

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS—EXPORTERS—ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address:—AMTRACO

CHINA AGENTS

MACHINERY, MINING, ELECTRICAL, GENERAL

Aero Pulverizer Co.—Complete equipment for pulverizing soft coal and firing boilers.
Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Bullock Electric Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers. Flour Mill Engineer in Shanghai.
American Gas Furnace Co.—Furnaces and auxiliary equipment, for Mint and for heat treatment of steel.
Automatic Transportation Co.—Automatic industrial trucks, tractors and engines.
Bagley & Sewall.—Paper Mill Machines & Accessories
Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co.—Portable Elevators.
Chicago Belting Co.—Leather Belting.
Ingersoll Rand Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems of Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Rivetting Hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.
Erie City Iron Works.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.
Jewell Export Filter Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and industries requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial purposes and Swimming Pools.
Otis Elevator Co.—Elevators and Lifts.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
Paper Mills.—Complete, Modern Plants and Details of all kinds. Paper Mill Maker and Engineer in Shanghai.
E. D. Jones & Son Co.—Stock preparing Machinery for Paper Mills.
Ramapo Iron Works.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
Wolverine Motor Works.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H.P. to 200 H.P.
Utica Heater Co.—Heating Equipment.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—SHANGHAI—TSINANFU—TSINGTAO

For **TRUE INFORMATION** *and*

GENUINE OPINION *of Real China,*

Read

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

Published by The Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

From November to June inclusive.

Ta Li, *Editor-in-chief.*

Pao Chao Hsieh, *General Manager.*

Shanghai Agents

Commercial Press.
Chung Hua Book Company.

30 cents a copy

Business Office.

2518 Maryland Avenue,
Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

$2.00 a year.

PUNG!!

Our new sets of

"Mah-Jongg" 麻雀

Standard Design Special Case Complete with Illustrated English Rules

Price $17.00 Postage $2.00

Technical Supply Co. 83 Szechuen Rd. Shanghai

ATHLETIC and SPORTING GOODS

Your every wish in EQUIPMENT for keeping fit and enjoying your favorite sports may be gratified by sending your orders to

Squires Bingham Company

THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

New York 2 Hongkong Road London

Cable—Chungmei Shanghai Phone—C. 2570

Importers and Exporters

Manufacturers' Representatives

Specializing in

EXPORT

Metals & Ores
Hairnets & Bristles
Egg products
Oils & Fats
Silk & Pongee
Flour, Camphor, Nuts
Etc. Etc. Etc.

IMPORT

Machinery
Iron and Steel
Hardware & Ship Chandlery
Paper & Inks
Dyes & Chemicals
Etc. Etc. Etc.

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads

SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

18-444

versity in the absence of Dr. A. A. Gilman, president of the university, who recently left Hankow for a furlough in America.

Two Chinese women were admitted to the ministerial rank of deaconess by Bishop L. H. Roots, of the American Church Mission. Bishop and Mrs. Roots were at home to women members of the church in honor of the new deaconesses.

Arrangements are being made at Wuchang for welcoming Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who is reported to be on his way to Wuchang by way of Yochow, where he expects to stop for consultation with representatives of Hunan on the conclusion of the peace terms with that province.

In view of the reported advance of Canton troops on the Hunan border, the Peking government has ordered Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan to devise measures and take precautions such that when the expedition really comes true, order and peace in the central provinces can be maintained.

Mr. L. Eynard, French Consul at Hankow, left the port for Hankow on a trip of investigation of the cases of misuse of the French flags by Chinese shipping companies between Ichang and Chungking. There is a French consulate at Chungking, while Ichang is under the French consul at Hankow.

About two hundred and seventy members belonging to the women's auxiliary of the St. Paul's Cathedral of the American Church Mission at Hankow had a general meeting today, after the service, a bazaar of women's work was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Chinese Church fund.

A Japanese shipping company has been organized for the upper Yangtze valley, where they will open a passenger and freight service between Ichang and Chungking next year. The organization of a Japanese steamer service on the upper Yangtze was suggested to the Japanese government by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Chungking.

The school of Chinese language of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow will open at the beginning of November. Two classes will be conducted for elementary and intermediate students from local British firms. Both courses will be devoted to training in Mandarin and the Peking dialect. The school will close by the end of May, 1922.

Dr J. L. Stuart, former president of Ginling College, Nanking, and now president of Peking University addressed a meeting at the Hankow Y. M C A. last Saturday on the subject, "The Christian Religion and the Renaissance of China" Dr. Stuart visited here last week in company with the China Educational Commission from North America and Britain.

A party of Japanese military officers, who have recently arrived at Hankow from Tokyo to relieve the local regiment of Japanese troops in Hankow, left the port for Chungking on an investigation trip on the upper Yangtze. They are commanders of the new Japanese garrisons at the Japanese Barracks at Hankow.

S. K. Woo, acting managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha section, has been in consultation with the authorities of Hupeh and Hunan with regard to the reopening of through traffic on the line between Wuchang and Changsha, which was down during the time of fighting. As a result of the negotiations, traffic has been resumed between the two cities

General William Crozier, for twenty years head of the Bureau of Ordinance of the U. S. Army and now retired from government service, passed through Hankow enroute to Chungking, accompanied by Mrs. Crozier. They have recently arrived in China from Japan, where they were royally entertained by the Japanese. They went up river this week on board a steamer of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y.

Wu Pei-fu has just completed the work of demarcation of the Hupeh-Szechuen border and the western Hupeh area recently intruded by the Szechuen troops. Wu Pei-fu and Liu Hsiang, the Szechuen commander, have been exchanging telegrams with each other at Ichang and Chungking on peace terms between the two provinces. The Szechuen provincial government is now virtually a triumvirate, consisting of Liu Hsiang, Tang Mow-hsin and Liu Tsen-hsun, of which only Liu is disposed to peace with Wu Pei-fu.

The rising exchange rates are suppressing export business here in Hankow. Current prices in Europe for China wood oil, tallow, beans, peas, and sesamum seed are easier, and quotations for old crop tallow have consequently declined here. Owing to lack of supplies from interior sources, the market for wood oil is going very strong, being quoted at Tls. 16 for spot cargo. Hides are stagnant though supplies are easier. Cotton price still remains at a high level at which no business appears to be possible.

The conference held in this center by the Educational Commission of America and Britain brought forth the problem how best to utilize the Christian Church in China to foster better citizenship and a sound public opinion in

PARAMINT

Tablets

AN ANTISEPTIC THROAT TABLET
THAT WILL CURE THAT PERSISTENT COUGH

A PREVENTIVE

Against *infectious diseases* whose *germs* by entering the mouth and throat, cause throat inflammation, diptheria, influenza and other similar diseases.

Price 50 cents

A member of the **KOFA** *family*

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

40-42 NANKING ROAD TELEPHONE: C.—79-80

A Cigar That You Can Smoke With Pleasure and Tender to Your Friends With Pride

Made in a Variety of Shapes and Sizes to Satisfy the Most Critical Smoker

ALHAMBRA

CIGAR & CIGARETTE MFG. CO.

MANILA—PHILIPPINES

Cable Address: ALHAMBRA, MANILA

Codes used: W. U. C. 5-Letter Edition
A.B.C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Bentley's
Excelsior
Lieber's
A-1

18-445

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $14,000,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 BRANCHES

ENGLAND
LONDON

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW } Temporarily
PETROGRAD } Closed

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

18-446

China through the educational systems of the mission schools and institutions. The commission intimated that this problem would be fully discussed later. After completing their itineraries in these cities, the commission is now visiting Changsha, Hunan, to continue their inquiries into Christian education in that province.

Two banquets were given in honor of the consular body and commanders of foreign men-of-war now in Hankow at Wuchang by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and Civil Governor Liu Tsen-en, of Hupeh. The consuls were entertained on Tuesday, while the commanders were at the Tuchun yamen yesterday to attend the official banquet. Besides officers from the French, Italian, British, and Japanese gunboats, the American Navy was represented by Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, of the Yangtze Patrol, Commander G. M. Baum of the *U. S S Wilmington*, Lieut, Commander R. B. Daughrty of the *U. S. S. Villalobos*, and Commander E. K. Lang, aide Admiral Bullard.

Chang Shao-tseng, the author of the national convention proposal of last summer, said in an interview with the writer that the convention plan is nearing fruition, now that Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun have wired their joint consent to appoint delegates in common with about twenty other provinces. He added that while the provinces have been slow in coming into line, yet there has been no serious opposition in the way from the beginning to the present. While he would try his best to avoid a final split with anybody, Chang said he would have the authority to evoke the 700,000 troops on his side when such is found necessary to overawe opposition that may come up.

The misuse of the French flags by Chinese steamships plying between Ichang and Chungking called forth pronounced resentment from Wu Pei-fu, who found that most of these French flagged Chinese steamers either engaged in opium traffic or transported the Szechuen troops to Ichang in their recent expedition against Ichang. It is said the foreigners and merchants at Ichang are dissatisfied with the tolerance of the misuse of French flags, as this may lead to all foreigners being looked upon by the Chinese with suspicion and distrust. The abuse of the tricolors at Ichang is so extensive that many of the Chinese houses at Ichang fly the French flags either for protection at present or other ulterior purposes. A protest has been filed with the Foreign Office at Peking by the Chinese authorities that adequate measures should be adopted to prevent foreign national flags being used by the Chinese shields to harbor opium traffic and contraband business.

Hankow, October 22, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 20. Portugese will appeal boundary dispute at Macao to Washington Conference, according to Hongkong dispatch.

October 21. China rejects further proposals from Japan with regard to Shantung, Peking dispatch says.——Canton seeks diplomatic arbitration Macao dispute, dropping some claims.

October 22. Chita-Japanese conference over Siberia resumed at Harbin.——Peking report says there is little likelihood of Japan submitting the Shantung question to arbitration before any body.——Wu Pei-fu issues peace terms for Central Yangtze struggle.

October 23. American School drive in Shanghai completed with approximately Tls. 150,000 subscribed.

October 24. Sun Yat Sen has not announced definite date for march to Hunan, according to Canton report.

October 25. Japan will insist upon sufficient troops, ships and measures to protect her "special interests" in China, says Peking dispatch quoting supposed instructions of Tokio to Minister in U. S.

JAPAN

October 24. Premier declares Japan's Shantung proposals made in all sincerity with desire to promote mutual friendship with China.

GENERAL

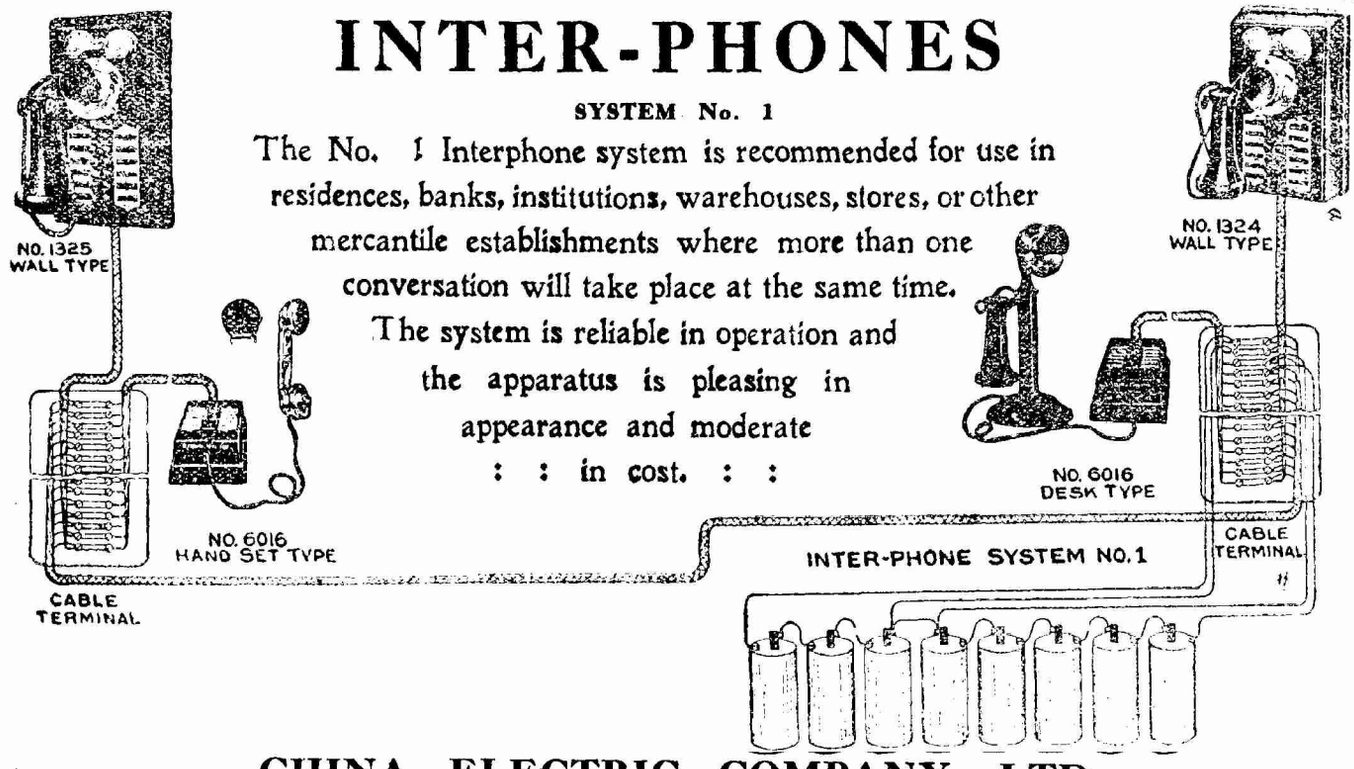
October 20. Senate ratifies German and Austrian treaties bringing complete peace between U. S. and Central powers. ——American rail strike said be effort bring government ownership.——Considerate treatment Japanese delegation to Washington Conference requested by Secretary of State Hughes.

Western-Electric

INTER-PHONES

SYSTEM No. 1

The No. 1 Interphone system is recommended for use in residences, banks, institutions, warehouses, stores, or other mercantile establishments where more than one conversation will take place at the same time. The system is reliable in operation and the apparatus is pleasing in appearance and moderate : : in cost. : :



CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN CHINA

FOR

Peking, China—
1 Piao Chang-ku Cha-dao

Western Electric Co., Inc.
New York

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY
AMPERE N. J.

SHANGHAI
24A Kiangse Road

Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.
Tokio

October 21. Viscount Hata declares Japan eager to cut naval costs in San Francisco statement.——Lloyd George incurs disfavor British press by advocacy of large fund for the relief of unemployment.——German Cabinet resigns because of Silesian decision of League, according to Paris dispatch.——French financial expert exonerates officers of Banque Industrielle de Chine.

October 22. Sending of bomb to U. S. Minister Herrick in Paris and attack on American Consulate at Brest said be part Red effort to free two Italians found guilty of murder in Massachusetts.——Portugese Cabinet, including Premier Granjo, reported slain as result of revolution, in dispatch from Lisbon.

October 23. American troops expected to evacuate Rhine positions within next two weeks, Washington report says. ——Ambassador Hayashi declares Japan seeks international peace at dinner in London.——British warships ordered to Lisbon to protect property and lives of nationals.

October 24. Irish peace conference said to be endangered by De Valera's intimations to the Pope.——Ex-emperor Karl begins second attempt to regain crown in Hungary.—— Labor Board takes up U. S. railway strike problems.

October 25. Railway strike in U. S. said to be imminent as board breaks with strike leaders.——Portugese Cabinet reformed.——Government troops resisting attempt of Karl in Hungary.——Mob in Marseilles makes unsuccessful attempt attack U. S. Consulate.

October 26. Karl's second attempt regain thrown fails with Powers discussing his fate.——Japan's program in Washington will be maintenance as large navy as any world power, according report from U. S. capital.——Eight of eleven railway unions in U. S. refuse to join strike, thereby averting crisis.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Edited by Verne Dyson

Pioneers in every industrial field always make some mistakes because they are dealing with the unknown, but men who have the self-reliance and courage to become pioneers usually are able to make the necessary readjustment to new conditions. American new-comers into the trade of the Orient made—as was expected—some blunders. We note now that these pioneers are "getting their gait" and swinging into line in the American industrial invasion of the Far East.

The business man from the United States has to learn that his rush tactics have to be adapted to Oriental conditions. The "go-get-it" spirit of America will win anywhere, but, of course, it has to be properly geared. While he is in America he can start in high and keep in high. In the Orient, however, he must start in low and keep to this speed, perhaps, for some time, before he can go cautiously into second. The increasing competition in world trade and the rapid spread of American methods and ideals very soon will enable him to travel in his favorite speed—high.

Shanghai

Making Silk Hosiery—The Chung Hwa Shoe Company has established a knitting mill and is manufacturing a comprehensive line of silk hosiery from high-grade native silk. Machinery of modern type has been imported from America. A dye plant has been developed in connection with the knitting department. The new line of products has been called to the attention of the local and out-por trade. In addition to the usual marketing methods, a mailt

THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON

Transacts commercial banking business of every nature.

Correspondence Solicited

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$37,500,000

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Established 1908.

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $133,316.00
Undivided Profits $120,751.00
Resources $11,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimon, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected.
Commercial Credits established.
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current, and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterlings, U. S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, *Manager.*

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C.—3145, Manager's Office.
Telephones: C.—2147, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI

order department has been established. The company has a shoe factory and two retail stores in Shanghai. By importing lasts and raw material from America and producing their finished shoes locally, the company established a substantial business, underselling the dealers in imported shoes.

Bolts and Nuts—L. K. Taylor, manager of the L. K. Taylor & Co. announces important enlargements at the company's local plant where most of the bolts and nuts sold in the Shanghai territory are manufactured. The concern is supplying the local street railway, the Chinese government railways and a number of other large corporations with bolts and nuts.

Development Company Moves—The Asia Development Company, engineers and contractors, moved during the past week from 3 Canton Road to new quarters in the Robert Dollar Building. This concern is the Far Eastern representative of the Foundation Company of New York City.

British Trade Organizations—The British Chambers of Commerce in China will hold their annual conference in the British Supreme court rooms in Shanghai, November 2-5. Delegates from various parts of China have arrived for the meeting.

China

Flour Mills Specializing—The Tung Foong Mill Co., Ltd. of Peking has begun the manufacture of "Cream of Wheat," the breakfast food widely advertised in America. Experts have been brought from America. The best grade of wheat is used. A Shanghai flour mill, that of the Fou Foong company, lately began to specialize in whole wheat flour, a product which retains the maximum strength of the wheat.

Chefoo Soap Factory—The Yuan Chen Tai Soap Manufacturing Company has been organized in Chefoo with a capital of $50,000. Modern equipment has been ordered for a soap plant.

Fishing Fleet of Sixty Boats—Capitalists in Shangtung have subscribed $5,000,000 for organizing the Hua Tung Co., Ltd., in Chefoo. A fishery business will be conducted and it is announced that sixty boats will be purchased and late methods will be used.

New Iron Works—The Ching Hsin Iron Works, a Chinese corporation, has been organized in Hsuchow for the manufacture of cotton gins, weaving machinery and printing presses.

Railroad Project—It is reported from the South that a railroad is to be built between the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the plan having been proposed by Dr. Ma. Chunwi, governor of the latter province. It has been approved by Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung and by progressive business men in both provinces. The trade advantages from the railroad are apparent to all.

Mih Shan Coal Mines—The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been notified by the civil governor of Kirin that the merchants of the province are eager to re-open the Mih Shan coal mines. The Ministry is asked to approve the plan.

Modernizing Lacquer Making—Native firms in Peking are beginning to apply modern manufacturing and marketing methods to the ancient industry of lacquer ware making. The Ho Huh Lacquer Ware Factory in the capital appears to be taking the lead in making trade improvements. The company has increased the size of its factory, employed more skilled workers and adopted the latest publicity methods to bring its product to the attention of buyers in the Orient and in foreign countries. The articles manufactured are: Tables, chairs, screens, vases, incense burners, cases, trays and various novelties. It is explained that "the manufacture of the best lacquer articles requires more than ten years, the number of layers being over two hundred."

Manufacturing Magnesium Carbonate—The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been petitioned by Chen Hsiang-yuan, represening the Chung Hwa Domestic Industrial Co., Ltd., for the monopoly rights of the company's newly invented process for manufacturing magnesium carbonate from waste materials. The petition has been granted.

Protesting Iron Ore Sales—Chinese mining interests in Hupeh Province are attacking the agreement made between the Hupeh Provincial Assembly and certain Japanse whereby the latter were given an interest in the out-put of the Hsiang-peishan iron mines in the Tayeh district. The contract was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking. The Japanese are preparing to erect a smelter in the mining district.

Chefoo Silk Industry Advancing—The Chefoo Silk Improvement Commission, formed for the purpose of fostering the local silk industry, has paid $100,000 for a large tract of land which will be used as the site for factory and administration buildings. For some time Chefoo has been noted for its hair-net industry. The silk traders believe that it will become even more noted as a silk center.

General

Covering Business Losses—The Japan-Russia Fishing Company held an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in Tokyo to act on the recommendation of the court of directors that the sum of ¥8,700,000 be drawn from the capital stock to cover business losses.

Cutting Siberian Lumber—Japanese companies, including the Akita Lumber Company, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Watanabe Co., have been conducting extensive lumbering operations in the provinces in Siberia near the coast during the last six months, 340,000 koku of lumber having been shipped to Japan. The bad weather in the northern seas will cause shipments to cease about the middle of November. Winter lumber camps have been established, however,, and the cutting operations will continue during the winter, and there will be a large supply of lumber on hand ready for shipment when the boats begin operation next spring.

British Trade Ship Coming—The s. s. *British Industry*, described as "a floating exhibition of British manufactures and industries," will sail from the Thames in the summer of 1923 on a tour which will include China and Japan. The novel enterprise is under the direction of the British Trade Ship, Ltd. A stay of one week to a fortnight will be made at the important trade centers of the Orient.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has had a weak undertone, following the prolonged dullness and daily increase of receipts from the interior marts to which we have alluded so frequently. The decline culminated in an abrupt liquidation of the big long interest that has been attracting so much attention during the past couple of month.

With the light before us, therefore, we cannot escape the conclusion that present prices are high enough and favor selling in firm markets.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital ....£1,000,000.
Paid Up Capital .....£ 850,000.

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Soerabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

Yarn.—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak, prices having declined some two to three taels, Standard yarn at the Exchange having declined three to four taels and at the close the undertone was steady. In all some 3,000 to 4,000 bales of local spinnings have been bought up by Szechuen, Kiangse, Swatow, Anhwei and Northern dealers during the past week. Deliveries continue to be good.

Liverpool, October 20, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....12.33 Pence
" " January.....12.02 "
" " March.....11.72 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October 20, 1921.

New York Market:—December .....18.77 Cents
March.....18.35 "
May .....17.97 "
Spot .....19.20 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, October 20, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 529 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... " 374 " "
Fine Oomra, December/January .. " 464 " "
Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December.....Tls. 36.00
Shanghai November/December ..... " 31.00
" M-ginned, November/December " 31.50
Taichong November/December ..... " 33.00
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, October 19, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928.....	94.60
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23 ...	99.40
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925.....102¼	
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931.....107⅛	
New York City		4¼	1965.....	91¾
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				11¾
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				10½

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: The absence of business from America does not seem to disconcert holders, who remain firm in the belief that the prices they ask will eventually be reached. Owing to the comparatively lower prices of low grade Japan silks, American requirements are being filled in Yokohama.

During the week the following purchases have been made for Europe:

21 B/s	Shantung White	Nancheon		Tls.	470
5 ,,	,, Woyung	C. H.	1-2-3	,,	500
10 ,,	Mien Yang	H. K.	1-2	,,	510
10 ,,	,, ,,	S. C.	1-2	,,	510
10 ,,	,, ,,	C. H.	1-2	,,	500
20 ,,	China Steam Filature	Double Eagle	11/13 X. 1	,,	1090
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Pasteur	12/22 X. 1	,,	1080
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Motor Boat	20/22 X. 1	,,	1030
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Leopard	10/12 X. 1	,,	1160
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	S. F.	13/15 X. 1	,,	1055
10 ,,	Tsatlee Filature	Bicycle	1-2	,,	965

Shipments up to October 18, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	9040 B/s	8614 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	3569 ,,	337 ,,
White Silks	2512 ,,	3314 ,,
Yellow Silks	7025 ,,	6006 ,,
Tussahs	5100 ,,	2185 ,,

Yokohama: October 24—The market is reported firmer on account of better demand for low grades. Shinshiu No. 1 Superior is quoted at Yen 1610.

Prospects of Raw Silk Trade

Mr. Horikoshi, a prominent silk trader, writing in a magazine, says that the future prospects of Japan's raw silk trade are pessimised by some people, but that is a mere apprehension and is not based on any sound reason. All Japanese raw silk has been disposed of satisfactorily without any great excess of supply over demand. An unusually great stock of it held here since the end of 1920 was due to the fact

that the price was forced up heavily by its speculative buying up in 1919 by taking advantage of the world's activity of trade, and this invited the ill feeling of the American buyers, with the result that the latter's demand fell off greatly since January, 1920, while there was practically no proportionate decrease in the American consuming capacity. This caused a precipitate decline of the price here from 4,800 yen in January, 1920 a level closing on 1,000 yen or less. This compelled the establishment of the Imperial Silk Company, by which the price was prevented a further decline and was brought up and maintained at 1,500 yen, yielding a profit to the producers instead of a loss. This official relief is a matter of gratifying, and it is greatly mistaken to disapprove the official protection and wish the failure of the company, as some people do. It is to be sincerely desired that the reelers should not be misled by such mistaken pessimistic view and lower their prices unreasonably. Although not exactly estimated, this business year's output of raw silk in Japan is supposed to reach about 600,000 boxes, each of which is 9 "kwamme." Of this amount, 180,000 or 200,000 boxes will be consumed in Japan and 400,000 or 420,000 kin will be exported. Granting that 420,000 boxes are exported, the amount corresponds to 230,000 bales, each of which is 16 "kwamme." This figure is added to,the Imperial Silk Company's holdings of 42,000 bales, and the total comes to 272,000 bales, which are not too big for the present increased American consuming capacity which amounts to 300,000 bales a year. The latter amount covers the supplies from Japan, China, Italy and other countries. and the Japanese share being estimated at 75 or 80 percent., the American consumption of Japan silk perhaps comes to 220,000 or 240,000 bales a year. This year, the amount consumed in America has been on the increase, and it was also so in the dull season of April, May and June. This is ascribable to a recovery of silk weaving there to meet the paucity of supply of silk fabrics caused by the weavers' curtailment in 1920 due to economic dullness. This tendency will go on improving for usually raw silk is increased most largely in consumption there from the autumn to the winter, and this may be more expected this year. Silk fabrics now in fashion in America are chiefly coarse, which naturally requires raw silk in greater proportion than before, moreover, silk stockings are much in vogue there, involving probably a very large amount of raw silk. When the average monthly American consumption of raw silk is put at an increased amount of 32,000 bales to meet such fashion, the figure for this whole year will come to 384,000 bales, and the Japanese supply being estimated at 80 per cent. of the demand, it will amount to 300,000 bales, which is a little greater than the above estimated volume of Japan silk to be exported for this year. Even estimating the American consumption at 300,000 bales, the Japanese supply at 80 per cent. of it will reach 240,000 bales, which cover the year's yield of export silk entirely and only leaves 42,000 bales held by the pool to be carried forward to next business year. In the writer's opinion, the American consumption for this business year will probably be about 350,000 bales, 80 per cent. of which to be supplied from Japan comes to 280,000 bales, which are just as much as the total of this year's estimated output and the pool's holdings These figures make it useless to hold any pessimistic view as to the future prospects of Japan's raw silk trade. The Japanese raw silk reelers and traders should consider this seriously and strive to maintain the price of raw silk at the present level, the eminent silk man wishes, for their misapprehensions as to the outlook will perhaps compel them to sell goods at less than 1,500 yen, which would caution the American buyers against purchasing at once, but at a time later, when they may hope a further decline in the Japanese quotations.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to October 7th)	72,000 B/s
" 1920/1921	"	43,000 "
" 1919/1920	"	90,000 "

Canton, October 15, 1921.

Market: Business with New York has been nil so to say. Manufacturers are doing a "hand to mouth" business in spot lots at prices ranging from 5% to 7% below those quoted here.

Latest reports from Lyons are somewhat conflicting but generally speaking buyers seem very reluctant to operate at prevailing prices. On the other hand local holders are trying hard to maintain prices obtained recently consequently little or no business has come to pass.

Reports of the 7th crop do not give much hope of a satisfactory outcome, due to drought. Estimates of 1000/2000 bales are mentioned frequently.

Stocks: Present stocks (mostly New Styles 14/16) are estimated at 2500/3000 bales.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st to October 15th)	33,300 B/s
" 1920/1921	"	16,000 "
" 1919/1920	"	33,000 "

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, October 26th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 39⅞d. is 1⅛d. lower than last week. Our local Gold dealers have been covering their oversold position in Gold and our rate for T/T on London at 3/9d. shows a drop of 2d. The fall in rates has brought out very little genuine cover in the shape of Export Bills and exports remain dull.

We close with a steady to firm market principally on the shortness of silver and the approaching "end of the Month" settlement of Exchange among the Banks. With the Chinese and Mexican Dollars down to Tls. 71.50 it is probable that arriving silver will now remain in Shanghai.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 21,358,000 a decrease of Tls. 883,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 23,000,000 an increase ,, $ 750 000.

Estimated value in Tls. 37,918,000 as against Tls. 54,000,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thurs. Oct. 20	Friday Oct. 21	Sat. Oct. 22	Mon. Oct. 24	Tuesday Oct. 25	Wed. Oct. 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/8.760	3/10 3/11	4/0	4/0	4/0 3/11	3/11 3/9	3/9
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/10¼3/11¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼ 3/11¼	3/11¼3/9¼	3/9¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/10½3/11½	4/0½	4/0½	4/0½ 3/11½	3/11½3/9½	3/9½
T/T India	261 100	276½ 282	288	285½	286½280½	281½269½	274⅝
T/T France	955,000	1055 1075	1100	1100	1100 1175	1075 1030	1030
T/T N. Y.	69.430	75¼ 76⅝	79¼	78½	78½ 77	77¼ 74	74
T/T H'kong	73.030	72 72	72	72	72 72	72 72½	72½
T/T Japan	68.780	63¾ 62½	61¼	60½	61 62½	62½ 65¼	65¼
T/T Batavia	220.620	223 228	235	236	236½231½	231½221½	220½
T/T Straits	62.270	60½ 59½	58	58	58 59	59 62	62
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/11.760	4/1 4/2	4/3	4/3	4/3 4/2	4/2 4/0	4/0
4m/s ,, D/P	—	4/1½ 4/2½	4/3½	4/3½	4/3½ 4/2½	4/2½ 4/0½	4/0½
6m/s ,, ,,	4/1 010	4/2¼ 4/3¼	4/4¼	4/4¼	4/4¼ 4/3¾	4/3¾ 4/1¼	4/1¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A,D/P	1,055,000	1155 1175	1200	1200	1200 1175	1175 1130	1130
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	76.430	82¼ 83¾	86¼	85½	85½ 84	84¼ 81	81
4m/s ,, Docs	—	83 84½	87	86¼	86¼ 84¾	85 81⅝	81¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	39⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	40⅛	39⅛
	G. $ 69¼	G. $ 71½	G. $ 71½	G. $ 70⅜	G. $ 69⅝	G. $ 68½
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10(Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 301⁰	Tls. 305⁵⁰	Tls. 304²⁰	Tls. 314⁷⁰	Tls. 310²⁰	Tls. 311⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per$100	71.875	71.9	71.825	71.5	71.4875	71.5375
Native Bank Rate of Interest(Callmoney)	12%	12%	10%	12%	12%	12%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	London on Paris T/T 54.02
Bank of France rate of discount		5½%	London on Germany T/T 645
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	4⅛%	New York on London T/T 395¼
,, ,,	4 m/s.	4¼%	Bombay on London T/T 1/4⅜
,, ,,	6 m/s	4½%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/8½
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/5⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, October 15, to October 17, 1921)

(*Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.23 equal Gold. $1.*)

S. S. Shinyo Maru, October 5.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	24
Intestines, Pig	,,	24
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	304
Carpets	Pcs.	42
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	1,200

To Baltimore.

Bristles	Pls.	45

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 16	Pls.	51.67

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	234

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 1	Pls.	1

To New York.

Silk, Raw Re-reeled:

White, other Ports Bls. 24	Pls.	24.23

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.29
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	9
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	90
Wool, Sheep's	,,	4,848
Carpets	Pcs.	18

S. S. West Carmona, from U. S. A., Sept. 24.

Chemicals	Pls.	13
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 900	,,	3,324
Wax, Paraffin	,,	294
Cigarettes	Mille	49,950

S. S. Theseus, from U. S. A., September 24.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 800	Pls.	2,979
Iron Pipes	,,	337
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Paints, Unclassed	,,	15
Wax, Paraffin	,,	841
Underwear, Cotton	Doz.	120
Cigars	Mille	10
Shoes	Pairs	71
Leather, Artificial	Pcs.	7
Trunks, Leather	,,	94
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	17,636
Varnish	,,	304

S. S. Sunning, from New York, September 27.

Rain Coats	Pcs	196

S. S. Bessie Dollar, October 5.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports Bls. 35	Pls.	35.42
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	8.75
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Bristles	,,	41
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	114
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	929
Intestines Pig	,,	145
Peas	,,	770
Carpets	Pcs.	8
Skins, Doe	,,	4,662

Foreign Goods.

Wool and Cotton Blankets	lb.	589

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs.	2

S. S. Burma Maru, October 7.

To New York.

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	64,800

S. S. Nile, from U. S. A., September 29.

Copper Sheets	Pls.	3
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	6

Iron, Galvanized:

Wire Shorts	Pls.	660
Zinc Sheets	,,	23
Almonds	,,	12
Asparagus, Canned	,,	17
Bones, Cow	,,	31
Butter	,,	2
Cheese	,,	16
Fruits, Canned	,,	81
,, Dried	,,	29
,, Fresh	,,	6
Onions	,,	188
Oranges, Fresh	,,	257
India-rubber Sheets	,,	1
Leather, Morocco	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	29
Tinfoil	,,	4
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	374
Catsup	,,	1,160
Hats	,,	4
Shoes	Pairs	10
Lemons	Pcs.	124,500

S. S. Arabia Maru, from U. S. A., Sept. 14.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb, under 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	7,000
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 262	Pls.	969
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	18

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1A Canton Road, Shangha

New Books and Publications

"Out of Their Own Mouths."

"Out of Their Own Mouths." By Samuel Gompers, in collaboration with William English Walling. Dutton. 1921.

WHAT Mr. Gompers has to say on a variety of subjects has weight and importance, and on no matter is he more unequivocal than in this present effort to set forth the actual facts about Soviet Russia. Mr. Gompers's position as president of the American Federation of Labor is a sufficient justification for producing a book, the close perusal of which should silence those pro-Bolshevist agitators and sympathizers who are always busy "boring from within" in the American Federation of Labor itself.

As a summary of the claims and pretensions contrasted with the results of Soviet, or more properly, Communist party domination in Russia, the evidence that "Out of Their Own Mouths" presents should lead to permanent conclusions. The American people are greatly to be excused for their state of confusion about Russia. Not during the war was propaganda more persistently poured into every channel of publicity than has since been the case on behalf of Soviet Russia. Even official statements were so inverted as to appear to be exactly what they were not. A typical case in point was the note sent by Secretary of State Hughes rejecting the Soviet proposal for a governmental trade agreement. This document, Mr. Gompers states, was commented on by certain organs of publicity in such a way as to make it appear a deferred consideration rather than what it properly was—a flat refusal.

The inclusion of the note by Secretary Hughes, Mr. Hoover's letter explaining the reasons why any trade agreement with the Soviet Government is futile, the principal points of the official British White Papers, and the reply of Secretary Hughes to Mr. Gompers's inquiries relative to the actual situation in Soviet Russia make this book of permanent value. From the mass of conflicting propaganda and contradictory evidence Mr. Gompers has winnowed facts attested by the Communists themselves in their official publications, dispatches, or speeches, and also the conclusions arrived at by groups of accredited delegates who visited Russia in the interests of labor organizations or Governments for study and observation.

It is a damning record, and what we have learned since the American Relief Commission entered Russia further confirms the statements in the book. Mr. Gompers acknowledges his indebtedness for the able collaboration of Mr. William English Walling, who is thoroughly familiar with the international labor movement and the revolutionary movements of Russia.—*The Literary Review.*

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobé, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

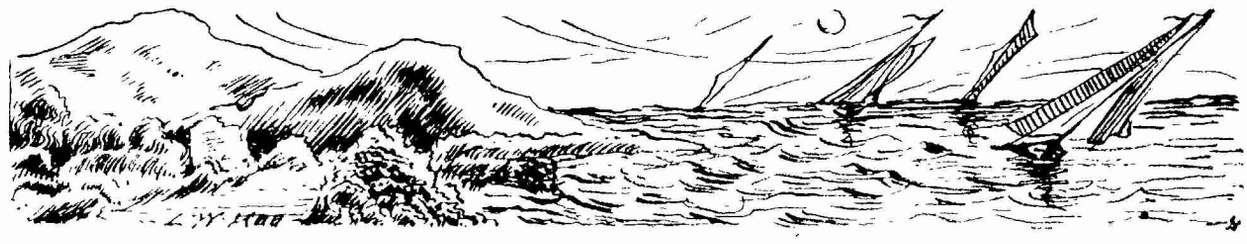
WHEN you are sued you secure legal advice from a man who has know ledge of the law.

WHEN you are ill you send for a man that has studied and practiced medicine.

WHEN you are struggling with a publicity problem in China isn't it reasonable to suppose that you need the advise of an advertising specialist?

Phone: C—356

The Oriental Press Advertising
DEPARTMENT.
115 Avenue Edward VII



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Failure of Japanese Negotiations with Chita.

This article is on p. 345.

The conference mentioned in the first sentence of the article is told about in the *Review* for Sept. 10, pp. 53-54.

Questions: 1. Is there any significance in the failure of Japan to make successful negotiations with the Chita government? 2. What three questions has Japan recently been engaged in attempting to negotiate? What has been the result? 3. Does the fact that the United States is not in the League of Nations put her at an advantage or at a disadvantage in regard to the question of Yap and other questions? 4. Is the question of Siberia in any way related to the settlement of the Versailles Peace Treaty? 5. Are other nations, besides Siberia and Japan, concerned in this question? 6. What points of similarity are there in the relation of China and the Siberian government to Japan?

2. China and the Washington Conference.

Read the article on pp. 347-349.

Questions: 1. What world change does Dr. Wellington Koo refer to in the first paragraph quoted from him? 2. Define "economic imperialism." 3. What does Dr. Koo regard as most essential in China's policy? 4. What two groups of facts does Dr. Wang Chung-hui refer to as needing settlement? What is the difference he makes between them? 5. What does he therefore regard as necessary as regards the second group of facts? 6. Does Dr. Wang give good grounds for considering the 21 Demands as invalid? 7. Read the statements about the different countries and decide whether China can expect much encouragement from their attitude towards Pacific Problems.

3. Philander Chase Knox.

This article is on pp. 346-347.

Questions: 1. What connection has the late Senator Knox had with affairs in the Far East? 2. What offices has he held in the United States government? 3. What was his aim in regard to the railway lines in Manchuria? 4. Did he accomplish his aim? 5. What is mentioned as his last important act?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The 'People's Delegates' to the Conference.

Read the article on pp. 349-351.

Questions: 1. What two men are being sent as the "People's" delegates to the Washington Conference? 2. What reasons can be given for the need of "people's" delegates? 3. What is meant by referring to the Southern government as the "outs"? Is that all they are? 4. What fact prevented the appointmnent of Mr. Wu Chao-chi, though the Peking government desired him to go? 5. Do you see great good to come from the appointment of these delegates 6. What will be their object at Washington? 7. What do you judge that the other nations will think of these delegates? 8. What is suggested here as the best policy for these two delegates to follow?

2. Present Tendencies in Chinese Education

Read the article on pp. 351-353.

Questions; 1. When was the first attempt made to modernize education in China? By whom was it made? Did it succeed? 2. What important effect did the victory of Japan over Russia have upon the Chinese? 3. What influence was most noticeable in education? 4. What change of attitude came about with the revolution in 1911? Account for this change? 5. What are vocational schools? 6. To what end have the efforts of Dr. Huang Yen-pei been directed? 7. What is said to be the present mood and aim of educators in China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Economic and Financial Conditions during September.

Read the article on pp. 253-55. To make reference easy the questions are grouped under separate headings.

Questions: *Trade*: 1. What do the statistics of Chinese-American trade indicate. 2. If China buys 30,000 tons of wheat from America, is this favorable or unfavorable from the point of view of China? 3. Would it help you to answer the last question to know the destination of the flour which is to be made from the wheat? 4. Does the writer of this report believe in a protective tariff? 5. Do you see any connection between a protective tariff and the wheat order which is mentioned? 6. What is the condition of the Chinese cotton crop? 7. What effect is this likely to have on trade?

Silver: 1. Where is the silver going that is being brought into China? 2. In what form does this silver enter into use?

Native Interest: 1. What is the meaning of the statement that native interest is six candareens? 2. For how much money is six candareens the interest and for how long a time? 3. What do you suppose the meaning of the phrase "tightness of money" to be?

Internal Loans: 1. How do you explain the fact that the bonds of the Railway Car Loan are selling $92.80 for a hundred dollar bond while other government loan bonds are selling at less than $40 for a hundred dollar bond?

Topic 2. China's Progress in Industry.

Read the article under this heading on pp. 380-2.

Questions: 1. What road is planned for Szechuen? 2. What country makes most of the automobiles imported into China? 3. Make a list showing the advantages that a company making automobiles in China has over a foreign company, and a second list showing the advantages an American company has over a Chinese company. 4. Do you believe that the opening of exchanges in Shanghai should be regulated? Why?

Topic 3. Silk Shipments to New York.

Read the news item on pp. 358-9.

Write a statement showing clearly the advantage to business that comes from saving ten days on a shipment of silk from Shanghai to New York. If you believe that there is little or no advantage state your reasons.

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 22, 1921, Cause No. 1507, U. S. v. Manney; testimony taken of Doyle, Lewis and defendant.

" 22, " " " 1505, U. S. v. Sacks; adjourned one week.

" 22, " " " 1499, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; committed for trial.

" 22, " " " 1510, U. S. v. Gale; testimony taken of Greenberg.

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court For China at Shanghai

(Continued from last week)

There unless an additional 1/8th was paid the contract was purely one for payment of differences. It was a contract of the kind referred to by Cotton L. J.

> The essence of gaming and wagering is that one party is to win and the other to lose upon a future event, which at the time of the contract is of an uncertain nature.[9]

There was no consideration, no right from one to demand anything from the other beyond payment of the difference, unless the 1/8th extra was paid.

It may be that the consideration adjudged sufficient is of the most meagre degree.

Sir Henn Collins then Master of the Rolls held that the mere right to call for the shares if one wished was sufficient to avoid the gaming act. [10]

It was a case of speculations in "Options" and the Master of the Rolls said in his judgment

> "It is a bargain for good consideration for the right to call for certain shares. It was not a bet nor was it a gaming contract. The consideration was paid for a real right to call for particular shares on a given date. It was like a bargain for a right to call for so many tons of iron at a certain price on a certain day."

Now this is a very strong case, there was no doubt that the parties were really speculating in options alone. But nevertheless the right remained to call for the stock and so long as that right remained there was sufficient consideration to prevent it being a mere bet or gamble.

Now in the case before me, on the face of the contract it is an undertaking of Ezra the debtor to deliver £85,000 on December 1st to the Netherlands Trading Society, and in the case of the Nederlandsch Indische Bank a certain sum was also to be delivered on a certain date.

There is nothing to show on the contracts that there was any intention on the part of the Banks not to call for delivery of the money. In fact as regards the Netherlands Trading Society the correspondence distinctly tends to show that they did intend to insist upon delivery of the money.

The Bank on November 23rd, 1920 writes to the debtor asking him which Bank he is going to pay it into, and further states that if he does not pay it in before 3 p. m. on December 1st they will be compelled to buy on that afternoon or the next day.

And on December 2nd they write to the debtor saying that as he has failed to pay the money in, they have been compelled to buy in the market at that day's rate.

This case has been one of some difficulty and is no doubt of some importance, one of the difficulties has been that as far as I can ascertain the particular point

9. Thacker v. Hardy 42 B. D. 685

10. Buitenlandsche Bankvereeniging v. Hildesheim (1903) 19 L. T. R. 641.

Judgments

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 22, 1921, Cause No. 1507, U. S. v. Manney; fine of $10.00.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1505, U. S. v. Sacks; bail fixed in the sum of $2500. Mexican.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1499, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; bail fixed in the sum of $1000. Mexican.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1510, U. S. v. Gale; adjourned one week; bail fixed in the sum of $1500. Gold.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 20, 1921, Cause No. 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; bond.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1507, U. S. v. Manney; complaint.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; defendant's motion.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1508, Lee Chong & Son v. U. S. Trading Corp.; petition; summons to answer issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1197, In re Geo. W. Sayles' Will; final account.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1499, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; marshal's return of summons.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1497, Advertiser Publishing Co. v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1276, In re Estate of Emiz Hugo Yost; application to sell property.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1277, In re Estate of Olin A. Loveland; application to sell property.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1409, In re Estate of Mariano Muyot; application to sell property.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1509, U. S. v. Roth; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1509, U. S. v. Roth; bond.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1510, U. S. v. Gale; complaint; bond.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1511, Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; petition.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1511, Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Col; summons to answer issued.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1508, Lee Chong & Son v. The United States Trading Corp; marshal's return of summons to answer.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, Asia Development Co.; articles of incorporation.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1499, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; bond.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1498, In re last will and testament of Grace Lydia Coppock; letters testamentary.

Oct. 25, 1921, Cause No. 1511, Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1497, Advertiser Publishing Co. v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; motion.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1512, U. S. v. Scanlon; complaint.

in this case, namely speculation on Exchange does not appear to have been before the Courts or raised in any reported cases.

But on a careful study of all the cases cited in the course of this hearing I am of opinion that one is enabled to arrive at a clear issue.

The first point to be decided is the question of fact. Namely what was the form of contract originally entered into by the parties, and was that original contract superseded by any secondary contract.

Secondly having decided on the form of contract does that contract entered into infringe on the Gaming Acts.

I have already referred to the form of this contract, and I am of opinion that the contracts as they stand are contracts for delivery of certain sums of money on certain dates.

The consideration being the right of one party to demand delivery and of the other to compel acceptance.

There is no evidence before me on which I should be justified in coming to a conclusion that a further contract was entered into, that the difference of exchange only should be paid.

As regards the law I am further of opinion, on the cases cited, that the contract was a legal one, that the fact that the Commodity bought and sold was money makes no difference whatsoever.

The contract was not a bet, although doubtless it was a speculative one, but nevertheless it was a legal contract for a legal consideration and does not therefore come within the Gaming Acts and thereby become illegal.

The order will therefore be that the notice of the Official Receiver rejecting the proof of the Netherlands Trading Society dated April 14, 1921 and the notice of the Official Receiver rejecting the proof of the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank dated June 1st 1921 be reversed and the above named proofs admitted.